

The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

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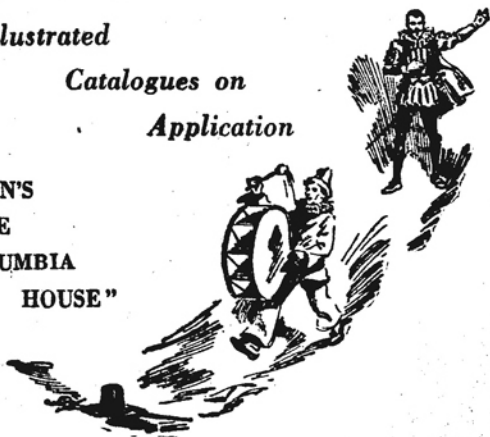
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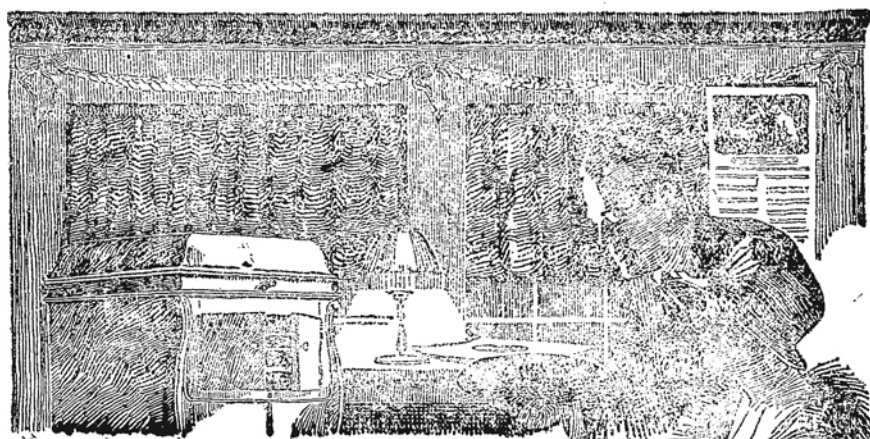
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The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

VOL. CXXXIV No. 2742. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1920.

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Enclosed with this issue:

"Weekly Share Supplement."

"Municipal Gazette."

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN DILEMMA

Feb. 19.

WE have endeavoured during the past few days to throw some light on an acute problem in our midst, that of the Russians. With the larger proportion of their number, those who are carrying on ordinary business quietly and conscientiously, we have no concern. But a certain element is acting in a manner likely to cause considerable apprehension. Who they are exactly and why they are here are questions to which no satisfactory answer is forthcoming, nor, from the nature of their actions, is any likely to be provided. The people in question number certainly not more than 200; at the moment they are rent with dissension between moderates and extremists, but the more success that attends the upturn in Siberia, the greater is the inclination apparently, for the moderates to throw in their lot with the extremists. The latter want control of the Consulate and of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, the Bank on the ground that it is a State institution, although what claim they have to represent any organized government with any authority to take such action, needs elucidation. They may call themselves whatever they will in politics, but such claims as they have put forward bear an unpleasant resemblance to Bolshevism.

It is important to make a clear distinction between this unsettling element and the Russians engaged in business, and probably a certain number of the refugees in our midst. As regards the refugees the Relief Committee believe that the number they are feeding are principally fugitives from the Red terror. Con-

sequently the natural assumption is that the men at the back of this Bolshevik movement (or whatever it is) were originally men who fled from the Koltchak régime. If this be so, the most natural thing for them would be to return to Siberia where progress is now being made towards a realization of their ideal of government. But in certain circles locally the view is taken that they cannot—all of them—be classed as fugitives from anything, and the thoroughly disquieting opinion is heard that they have come here with one definite object, the propagation of Bolshevism. That they show no desire to leave supports this contention. As we have already pointed out the supporters of the new movement are for the moment sharply divided between extremists and moderates, and it might naturally be concluded that the extremists are the real disciples of Bolshevism. They are for pushing immediately their claims on the Consulate and Bank, and here it is that they split with the moderates. The latter appreciate the shock which these actions would give to a community like Shanghai, and that any sympathy there might be would be turned into hostility. Accordingly they urge preparation of the soil, a preliminary education of opinion through the Press, and the Chinese Press in particular. Once this was accomplished, it seems tolerably safe to say that they would be heart and soul with the extremists. These views may be wrong, but it is already evident that the opinions of men once known to be moderates are being excited towards the danger point.

Locally we have little to fear from the extremists. They would have a thoroughly unpleasant time if they tried any nonsense here. The moderates, however, form a more dangerous section, and once they began to spread their views in the written character, they would receive attention from the Chinese, for still to-day Chinese veneration for

things written and printed in their language is strong. No attempt is made to conceal their designs, and thus we know definitely that schemes which would be disturbing to the life of the community are in their thoughts. The possibility exists that they may find it the better policy not to proceed with them, that Shanghai may be of more use in another direction, as, for instance, a distributing centre for their agents throughout the world. For Shanghai either position would be intolerable. People ask why the whole crowd, both refugees requiring assistance and plotters, cannot be deported. It would, however, be manifestly unfair to do so, for Siberia is not sufficiently settled to make it safe for supporters of the late Admiral Koltchak to return. And as for the others, their repudiation of their official representatives in the country at once raises a difficult point as to what authority must act. We are in a most unfortunate position with respect to the whole question, nor shall we be able to face it with complete confidence until the powers in the capital can decide upon definite action.

Those responsible for the Sailors' Recreation Club at Hankow seem to have had some difficulty in making it sufficiently attractive. Four or five men "dropped in" during an evening, but there were whole days on which the house was empty. Apparently, the interest of men on the American ships ceased after they had spent no little time and ingenuity in getting the club ready.

SIR John Randles, Honorary President of the International Parliamentary Commercial Conference, of Manchester, is expected to arrive in Tokio on April 4, for the purpose of thanking the Japanese Members of Parliament, for their services rendered at that Conference. As he is closely connected with the leading iron and steel industries in Great Britain, his coming to Japan is expected to result in further developments of the iron and steel trades, between Japan and Great Britain, says a Kokusai message.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

Feb. 20.

WE voice the feelings of all foreign readers in offering to Chinese our sincerest wishes for a happy New Year. If the Republic has led to abuses which all deplore, it has also brought changes on which one may dwell with real satisfaction. Chief among these are the new sympathy and association existing between the average Chinese and the average foreigner. Not only by such excellent institutions as the Union Club of China but in many directions, we foreigners are brought into continual touch with our Chinese neighbours as we never were even two or three years ago; and the more official eccentricities (not to use a harsher word on this auspicious day) call for adverse criticism, the more sharply is the distinction drawn between them and the Chinese people, with the greater sympathy and goodwill towards the latter. Such feelings cannot but be productive of good results. In all classes to-day there is a general belief that great changes are impending, changes for the better. The foundation of that view may be vague and even apparently illogical, with new agents of unrest in the shape of Bolshevism now knocking at the door. Yet, as all history shows, feelings of the kind described have a habit, as they spread from mind to mind, of transforming themselves into a motive force. From believing that a certain thing is going to happen, men come unconsciously to work for its happening, and the old, false gods are, in some mysterious way, overthrown by the mere pressure of the new faith. We do not expect the millennium in five minutes or five years. That was the mistake made by the Chinese revolutionists in 1911, as in every revolution that has ever happened. But, incredulous as some may be, there are forces at work in China, both among foreigners and Chinese, forces hitherto non-existent, which only need the combination that will surely come to restore this ancient race to a glory greater than it has ever known.

NANKING is discussing "a feline marvel which promises to baffle biologists"—a kitten with three eyes, two in normal position and one in the centre of the forehead.

JAPAN'S PEOPLE AND THE MILITARISTS

Feb. 20.

The following terse and pregnant account of some of the forces at work in Japan is by one who has been well placed for some time past to see the rival workings of those forces. It should be welcomed by all friends of the Japanese people for the sharp distinction it draws between them and the overweening intolerance of a coterie of narrow-minded reactionary militarists who at present dominate Japan's policy and have drawn upon her that obloquy and suspicion, which her friends so much deplore. The same distinction has more than once been suggested as supplying the key to Japan's policy in these columns notably at the time of the defeat of Viscount Uchida's strenuous attempts to persuade the Cabinet to cancel its reservation of Manchuria and Mongolia as an exclusive sphere of Japanese interest and to join frankly with the Consortium in its financial policy towards China—or rather Peking. Our contributor to-day shows clearly why the suffrage movement is so strongly resisted by the militarist faction in the Cabinet.

The world generally and particularly the Far East, is faced with the necessity for correctly interpreting Japan's policy towards China.

The Imperial Government has made every protestation of its good will and just intentions toward its weaker neighbour. But its conduct has gone far to the creation of world-wide suspicion, by an aggressive attitude to inferiors and a non-committal attitude when dealing with the Greater Powers.

February 11, the great national holiday of Japan, saw a reflexion in Japan, mirrored in the "people," of the new doubts which begin to assail them of their Government's integrity. The people of Japan, without doubt, have been living in a fool's paradise for some time, fondly imagining that their country, thanks to representation in the Diet, was ruled by the people and for the people. Their disillusionment has been slow and is not yet complete, but the day is at hand when autocracies must fall in line with the rest of the world; when the masses will no longer suffer in ignorance.

Japan as a whole is too prone to fall down and worship "brass buttons"; too easily led by cunning politicians, who play upon the intense patriotism of the people, in order to use that tremendous force for their own ends. The Labour Conference

at Washington was a crying example of the way in which the people's representative was chosen by the Government regardless of popular feelings.

The Japanese is an industrious and a generally sober man. By nature he has no inclination towards insensate hatred of his brothers, the Chinese. But he has been deceived by official newspapers into the belief that Japan is in danger from China. He is patriotic, therefore he at once conceives an animal-like suspicion of China; and when the high cost of living and its consequent hardships are misrepresented to him as the direct outcome of the Chinese boycott, he is naturally inflamed. It is an indisputable fact that any animosity, which exists in Japan against China, is solely the work of those whose business it is to create trouble and give the desired opportunity to the Militarist Party, who through their machinations have unjustly earned for Japan the unenviable title of "The Germany of the Far East." The Premier, Mr. Hara, makes use of all sorts of fine-sounding phrases, when speaking of the two burning questions: Suffrage and China. They please the people, as they believe he is for the people. Yet he is but the biased arbitrator between retrogression and progression, biased in favour of the former.

The success in the near future of the universal suffrage movement in Japan, is a foregone conclusion, so great are the forces behind the movement. On February 11, Tokio presented an extraordinary change from its usual peaceful complacency. Inflammatory literature was being scattered broadcast; little knots of men were seen everywhere excitedly discussing the situation, until they were quietly dispersed by the swarms of police who patrolled the city.

Japanese militarism has seen the writing on the wall, and will not give up its ambitions without some struggle. It has received great impetus by the period of prosperity through which the country has passed, but the false pedestal on which it stood has been shattered by the enlightenment that has permeated the walls of officialdom and ignorance, which, in the past, surrounded Japan.

China will see a marked change in Japan's attitude as soon as the Japanese have destroyed the cancer at home.

THE WAR OF THE FUTURE

Feb. 23.

SOME German soldier or other is always reminding us about the next war. When it is not a soldier, it is a sailor, or it may even be a politician, but whoever he is, another war will be due within a very few years and it will be between two or more of the present Allied and Associated Powers. So they tell us, and whether the prophet is or is not qualified for his self-assumed role, nobody particularly cares. None the less, a section of the rest of the world engages itself in one of the biggest guessing competitions ever invented—judging what the war of the future will be like. Some people, as it happens, have to give practical expression to their views, the heads of the Admiralty for instance, and to-day we find them selling Dreadnoughts to the value of £10,000,000. The reason for this is gun-power. The men-of-war in question carry twelve-inch guns, and that fact spells their doom as capital ships in the Grand Fleet, whenever it may have to reassemble. Gunnery experts are talking in terms of fifteen-inch guns, and they are not content to stop even there. Warfare of the future must dominate their souls, and they must go on evolving more and more powerful weapons, this notwithstanding the fact that rival schools of thought are challenging their whole conception of battle.

These are the evolutionists who must strive from day to day. An equal struggle and competition is waged among those who are trying to throw their whole imagination forward into the next Armageddon—if indeed we have actually had one already. For one example of an attempted forecast it is worth quoting Major-General Sir Louis Jackson who recently read a paper on the subject before the Royal United Service Institution. Some may have been disappointed to find that his remarks lacked the Jules Verne touch entirely, and in fact they became sensational only in regard to matters of transport and supply. To-day, of course, roads and railways will largely decide how and where a campaign is to be fought; where large armies are concerned they pin a commander down to a

very few manoeuvres. But Major-General Jackson believes that the day is approaching when the importance of roads will almost have vanished. The tank is going to solve the difficulty, but not as a weapon of offence at all. As that, he regards the tank as nothing better than a freak, a new arm evolved to meet a peculiar case, but he wants the tractor part of it for the conveyance of supplies. With fleets of these at his command, he could advance an army over a broad front quite independently of roads. It is a daring conception, for the lecturer has behind him the knowledge that during the war no good substitute for railways was found. Ill-supplied by rail, Verdun was saved by motor-lorries, thousands of which during these fateful months carried the necessary supplies. But apart from that instance the petrol-driven vehicle was only a complement to the railway. Unless he is looking very far into the future indeed, Sir Louis Jackson is likely to find many doubters of this forecast.

Of the greatest practical interest, however, is the question of poison gas. After the experience of the spring of 1915 no soldier is prepared to take any chance for the future. Gas has been introduced into warfare, and so far as one can judge it will remain. Sir Louis Jackson supports this view, and it is worth noting that it has also been adopted by generals of the American army in the evidence they have given on the subject of reorganization. But a proviso must be made. The chlorine gas which the Germans let loose on an unsuspecting world is hideous chiefly on account of its torture, and ordinary humanity demands that this torture must be eliminated as far as possible from war. If gas is to be used it should produce as painless a death as possible, and as rapid, and that gas is, of course, available. There is not one soldier worthy of the name who would as a matter of preference retain gas as an instrument of warfare, for it conflicts with the tradition of chivalry so long associated with the battlefield. But as it is here, and likely to remain a menace while wars are fought, let it be recognized, but confined to its humanest forms. After all, the best safeguard against war in future is to make it so terrible that nations will hesitate to resort to it.

CHINA, JAPAN AND THE POWERS

Feb. 24.

THE past five days have brought from Peking two pieces of news of the gravest import. The first was the announcement of an advance of Yen 7,000,000 to Peking by a Japanese group, the seriousness of which, as we pointed out yesterday, is, not so much that it tided the Chinese militarists over the New Year and thus enabled them to snap their fingers at the Powers' suggestion of disbandment, but that the Japanese Government has permitted its nationals to make hay of the Four Power organization of which it professes itself to be a member. The second piece of information that appears to us so very serious is contained in Mr. Bruce Baxter's article to-day. He tells us that lavish entertainment of Chinese officials by unofficial Japanese is taking place, with the object of paving the way to a direct settlement between Peking and Japan of the Shantung question and, it is believed, to the surrender of the Fenghuangshan iron mines at Nanking to the Japanese group who got a concession of the mines in 1917. (This particular question is dealt with in a separate note). The negotiations, Mr. Baxter says, are informal, the intention being to bring them to a point at which the Peking Government will be able to affix its seal without further delay, so as to avoid publicity likely to excite the students. Meanwhile the latter are being rigorously restrained from public demonstrations. A virtual state of martial law prevails in Peking, and according to credible report orders for similar repression have been sent to the Yangtze Valley.

Now it may be objected that it is no concern of any third party if China comes to a private understanding with Japan either in respect of Shantung or for the sale of any iron or other mine. That objection would be perfectly sound if these arrangements were really being conducted by and with the approval of China. But everybody knows that China, as a nation, has no interest either in the loan or the other negotiations now disclosed, is indeed violently opposed to them, and that all these agreements with Japanese are the work of a small coterie of Chinese officials, manifestly incapable

of governing, reputedly corrupt and self-seeking and notoriously repudiated and condemned by all articulate public opinion in the country. Those men would long since have been driven from office but for the moral and financial support that has been accorded them from abroad. In saying that we do not overlook the necessity for the Powers of recognizing a Government in China for the purposes of their dealings with her. But recognition does not imply any obligation to lend money to that Government except on such terms as shall be generally acceptable throughout the country. And if it be further objected that the Powers cannot take notice of internal dissensions in China, the reply is that they have already taken notice of them by stipulating that North and South must come to terms and that a part of the money lent to Peking must be used for disbandment of troops. The weakness of their position is that they will not recognize the logical consequence of any particular act and abide by it. And this brings us back to the present negotiations over Shantung and the Fenghuangshan mines. The mere fact that these negotiations are "informal," and are conducted by Japanese business men, will not persuade any Chinese that the Japanese Government is not awaiting their conclusion to endorse it. Such an event would provoke an explosion of wrath throughout China beyond anything yet seen, and inasmuch as Japan is officially a partner in the Four Power group, the other three nations are bound to incur some of the odium which will fall upon her unless they concern themselves immediately and vigorously in the unofficial negotiations now proceeding.

The point has been reached at which it is imperative for Great Britain, France and the United States to ask Japan for an explicit statement of her policy towards China. If she is to be a member of the Consortium, she must publicly dissociate herself from acts by Japanese business men which are not only destructive of the whole aim of the Consortium but tend to expose all its members to the enmity of the Chinese people. At present she appears to be speaking with two voices. In saying that, we repudiate most strongly any suggestion that we are attacking the Japanese people. We neither accuse them as a nation of

chauvinistic designs on China, nor do we doubt that there are many, many Japanese of high position who only desire a sincere friendship with this country. But the events of the past few years have indicated, beyond possibility of disbelief, that there exists in Japan "a power behind the throne" (we use the phrase in its conventional sense, with no intention of disrespect to His Majesty the Emperor) and it is for the Powers to ascertain how far that power has to be calculated upon in respect of the doings of Tokio. Without some clear, unequivocal understanding on that point, it is useless for the Powers to attempt to take any definite line in China, for the disbandment of superfluous troops or for far less ambitious reforms, because the men who have already fooled them over the five millions loan will only fool them again, by the same means.

THIRTY-THREE criminals, all convicted of smuggling rice, have been executed within fourteen days at Canton.

SOME surprise was occasioned in Hongkong by the announcement that the Government had refused to allow an American aviator to give an exhibition flight over the Colony. The first flight to Macao took place a few days ago. It is understood that 18 aviators are on their way from the United States, bringing with them nine Curtiss sea-planes which will be operated in connexion with a recently formed company. An offer for amalgamation is to be made to the Chinese representatives of the Handley-Page company.

ACCORDING to the record kept by the Canton Fire Brigade more than 30 fires occurred in Canton during December and January, and the damage done to property is estimated at \$4,000,000. The Insurance Companies are said to have paid out more than \$2,000,000 to their policy holders. Last year insurance business was indeed bad, and several insurance companies have already gone bankrupt while others can hardly maintain themselves.

COMMENTING on the Sunday School Convention, to be held at Tokio in the Autumn of this year, the "Japan Chronicle" expresses the hope that this "glorified picnic" will be abandoned. It does not see how the "excursionists" dumped on Japanese hosts can escape making themselves more or less of a nuisance, being absolute strangers to the country; and as for the Convention itself, foresees little advantage from it except as being an opportunity for speech-making and the exchange on platitudes.

THE GODS OF THE FIVE WAYS

Feb. 25.

WHO says that Shanghai is not China? Literally, of course it is not, inasmuch as it has been set aside for the residence of foreigners, notwithstanding the rate at which they are annually being pushed over the boundary by the invading host of Chinese. And metaphorically it is not, in respect of roads such as China never dreamed of, and the motor-cars that fly along them and the manifold evidences of Western influence in dress and department, schools, colleges, and political and social panaceas. But there are times when these new lendings are laid aside, when our Chinese fellow-residents seem deliberately to throw themselves back into all the immemorial practices of their forefathers and the foreigner and all his ways, even in this foreign reservation, seem to be submerged in the flood of Chinese tradition reasserting itself in every street and household. At such times one wonders whether seven hundred thousand Chinese are not at least as likely to mould twenty thousand foreigners as the foreigners to mould them, and whether all the motor-cars and felt hats and sanitary appliances which we have introduced—though certainly breeding new wants—have made the Chinese of Shanghai *au fond* so very different from their fellows in the rest of China.

Go out into the streets of Shanghai after midnight on the fourth day of the China New Year holiday—that is to say for the dawn of the fifth day, when custom prescribes that honour be paid to the gods of riches of the five ways. For on the fifth day business begins to be resumed, shops are opened once more and sacrifices are offered to the said gods of riches, in order that they may smile upon their suppliants and grant them prosperity in their business through the coming year. This is not a treatise on Chinese religious practices, which indeed the present writer is quite unfitted to attempt, but merely a description of things seen between twelve and one o'clock last Monday night—and that, be it especially noted, not in any back street of an exclusively Chinese quarter, but in the Nanking Road, where foreign architecture, goods and

language are ordinarily supreme. From the Honan Road crossing westwards there was hardly a shop from which there did not emanate an incessant noise of drums and cymbals. In some cases the shutters were shut, but bright lights and the intoxicating clash of brass instruments streamed through the chinks. More often the door stood open and within one saw, opposite and close to the threshold, a brilliantly lighted altar and priests engaged in ritual. Every now and then some friend of the proprietors—there were Chinese moving about the streets in hundreds and, though this may have been fancy, there appeared a singular absence of foreign dress—would enter the shop, prostrate himself before the altar and then join his friends who sat watching the priests' evolutions. The air of the street was heavily laden with the smell of incense, and overhead was a continual popping of bombs fired from some unseen quarter. There was no distinction between one shop and another in these observances, which were by no means confined to the few old-world shops that still survive. A very modern bicycle shop and a noted furniture store were among the most brilliantly altared, the thickest in incense: and even when the Nanking Road was passed, far out in the Western residential district one came upon more than one imposing "foreign style" mansion, where through the fence could be perceived the same altars and incense, gongs and drums.

We are not for moralizing on this display in the fashion of one well known author, who never tires of dwelling on China's adamant conservatism unscathed by all her much-vaunted Western innovations. Indeed he might claim plenty of support for his view in these New Year celebrations, to which it would seem as if the Chinese gave themselves with greater enthusiasm every year that the Republic lasts. Yet on the other side perhaps as much more might be claimed in proof that modern thought and foreign practices are gradually permeating this ancient people, whose apparent faculty for manifesting at one and the same time and without inconvenience all manner of entirely self-contradictory qualities has been so often commented upon. Still, we need not go to China for contradictions. The superstition about

sitting down thirteen to table, the importance of turning one's money and bowing to the new moon, the dislike of ill-omened talk, of boasting about one's health: are not these things potent with many a matter-of-fact Westerner? All this article set out to say was that Shanghai still has a good spice of China about it, and if we want to learn something about our Chinese brethren we need not go very far from the Maloo. At the corner of an alleyway between two much-glazed emporiums sits the old peddler with his basket of odd toys and little figures; the singing girl's high screams, the cymbals and castanets resound from the windows of many a tea-house of foreign design; and the little shopkeepers' temple near Fokien Road is hourly thronged with worshippers and maintains two large shops on the sale of paper money, candles and incense for its altars.

THE ADRIATIC DEADLOCK

Feb. 26.

THE attempt to rebuild countries out of the ramshackle Austrian empire produces more bitter fruit than anything else. The one use that that empire seems to have had was to cover up a large stretch of country containing many incompatible elements, and no sooner has the empire crumbled away than these elements tend to war with one another. The Adriatic coast shows the situation in its most difficult form, for there in the midst of a Slav population are two Italian colonies deeply attached to their motherland though long separated from her, and the settlement of such a situation, with due observance to present trains of thought, has once more beaten the statesmen of Europe. The question threatens to wreck in the most grievous fashion the friendly feelings which had grown up out of a partnership on the battlefield; it was fruitful enough of discord at the start, but since last September when d'Annunzio raided Fiume, it has been ten times worse. The raid was badly timed, taking place at a moment when the Allies had all but made up their minds that the town of Fiume should go to Italy. It stirred up passion in the local peoples, and called forth the bitterness of years which might well

have died out but for that unfortunate exploit. Between the Slavs (represented in this case by the Croats) and the Italians of these two Adriatic towns, Fiume and Zara, no love is lost, but in a less electrical atmosphere the virtues of compromise would have at least had a chance.

The genesis of the matter, so far as the present negotiations stand, is found in the Treaty of London of 1915, whereby considerable portions of Dalmatia were to go to Italy, though not Fiume. The Peace Conference took the view that Italy's correct frontier in this district should run from the Brenner, in the Alps, to the coast near Fiume, but the latter town and port were kept outside this boundary line. The question was not easy, for the newly created Slav state, founded by the union of Croatia and Montenegro with Serbia, demanded outlets to the sea. Of these there are a few on the Adriatic, but the populations of the two most important, Fiume and Zara, are essentially Italian. As we have stated these Italians and their immediate neighbours the Croats live in a state of much mutual enmity, consequently the Italians of Fiume and Zara, who remember that until the last days of the war the Croats had put up a most determined fight for the Hapsburgs, could not regard their inclusion in a Slav state with equanimity. At Fiume the situation was further complicated by two facts, firstly that it has a Croatian suburb, and secondly that the town is a separate matter entirely from the harbour. At the Peace Conference it is probable that the case might have been patched up by making the town of Fiume Italian and having the port internationalized, but just as the delegates were coming to this frame of mind d'Annunzio's raid occurred, setting everybody's nerves on edge. Later followed the raid on Zara, with the result that ever since the dogs of war have been howling along the Adriatic coast. It requires only an announcement that one Power or another will place its veto on either of these places going to Italy, and the Italians there make ready to take up arms to fight for their nationality. Self-determination, preached as a doctrine to be applied in large slabs over Europe, has become the inconvenient weapon of small communities.

Following on d'Annunzio's coup the Allies' representatives

had to start work all over again, and the claims of Italy to Fiume and Zara have evidently been presented with more forcefulness than ever. The telegrams have by no means made us clear as to the position, but apparently when the American representatives left Paris in December some agreement, probably quite vague in form and possibly not altogether clear in principle, seems to have been reached. Against the proposals for internationalization under the League of Nations, the Italians are believed to have offered to build a new port for the Jugo-Slavs, a proposal which seems to have been rejected. Then came the agreement of January 20, which, unfortunately for our knowledge of the situation, has not been fully stated in the telegrams, but evidently the town of Fiume was to go to Italy, while the port together with that of Zara should be internationalized, the Jugo-Slavs owning the hinterland with special concessions to the Italians on the railways. Presumably Italy's ambitions had been appeased by the addition of Fiume to her new territory, and the settlement seemed to hold out hopes that at last trouble in that part of the world was coming to an end. But here the unfortunate effects of d'Annunzio's act again obtruded. The Slavs did not like the settlement, although, but for the suspicion bred by the raid, they might possibly have accepted it as a compromise. But the evil was done, and the Jugo-Slav representatives pointed out that even if they did accept the new situation, they had no guarantee that the two towns in dispute would be evacuated by the Italian troops. In these circumstances the Allies announced that their only alternative was to enforce the Treaty of London, giving to Italy a large part of Dalmatia. Undoubtedly this would leave the Slavs worse off than under the proposed arrangement, and, if carried out, trouble will be stored up for the future. President Wilson also dislikes the situation. He has always opposed compromise over Fiume, thus stirring up much Italian anger, and his renewed intervention will certainly tend to stiffen the Jugo-Slav resistance.

The local authorities at Hankow are said to have received an order from the Central Government requesting them to "keep the public quiet" over the Shantung question. It is a job which Peking should be better able to do itself.

A CHINESE SUBURB

Feb. 27.

FROM time to time we have mentioned proposals which have originated—and have done little else—for the amelioration of housing conditions among our foreign residents. To-day it is worth while noting that constructive minds among the Chinese are pursuing like ideas, and the similarity and variations between the schemes are of no small interest. In the first place the thoughts of both turn to suburbia, and are faced with the problem of transport, but then comes a marked difference in the conception of a suburb. Naturally the foreigners want to live where they can draw upon all the conveniences of the Settlement for every-day comforts. In all probability similar longings have arisen in the Chinese mind, but questions of finance are against their gratification. The project which has been under Chinese consideration for some time is to select a village already in existence some short distance away from Settlement limits, develop it by the addition of many houses into a kind of villadom, and then connect up with Shanghai by light railway, running trains with a frequency which would not discredit some of our Home systems. The latter part of the idea clearly bears the impress of a foreign-educated mind.

At present, of course, half the workers in Shanghai do not live here. They may lodge, or otherwise exist in the place, but what they mean by home may be in a locality as remote as Ningpo. Girls who work in the Yangtze-poo mills make light of a trudge of five miles over country paths twice a day. Then there is the great band of week-enders. They come from villages lying, for instance, along one of the sea walls on the Pootung littoral, and rumour has it that the steam launches carry two thousand human beings every day between there and Shanghai. It is fairly safe to conclude that none of the poorer classes who can avoid it live in Shanghai proper. Rents and the higher prices of food tend effectually to scare them away. But the spartan self-discipline which enabled a man to live for weeks and months without the joys of home relaxes, and the Chinese above the mere labouring class is straining at

his bonds. As finances do not allow him to support his family in comfort or luxury within the Settlement bounds, he is thinking of the next best thing, a suburb of his own.

That, after the conveniences of the Settlement, its admirable justice and order, the Chinese should seek one of their own poorly developed villages, is not due to atavism but merely a necessity of the times. The state of the country, in respect of brigandage, is probably worse to-day than when the Manchus ruled, as indeed is inevitable in any country where a process of transformation is taking place, and this explains the necessity for a village, as opposed to isolated houses. The robber bands are not remarkable for courage and, as they well know, were they to attack a village, the alarm gongs would be sounded and a pitched battle ensue, in which the robbers would probably have the worst of it. In an attack upon an isolated residence the chances are all against the inmates. Hence the notion of a village suburb, as a cure for high rents and overcrowding. How far the originators have gone to the perfection of their scheme we do not know, but it is certainly germinating.

REPRESENTATIVES of Japanese Chambers of Commerce at Changchun, Mukden, Antung, Tientsin, Yinkow, Tsingtao, Tsinan, and Hankow assembled at Tokio recently, at the invitation of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, to discuss ways and means of promoting Sino-Japanese friendship. Several of the leading Japanese business houses were represented at the conference.

A Moji report states that trouble arose a few days ago between Russians and Czechoslovaks on board the str. Liverpool. The vessel was due to leave for Vladivostok, and it is said that some 300 Bolsheviks on board seized a quantity of foodstuffs consigned to Czechs in Vladivostok, threats being used in the process. The matter was communicated to the police, and the authorities at Tokio.

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NOTES & COMMENTS

Feb. 19.

Officers' Pay

The article published yesterday on the miserable pittance on which British officers, arriving from Home with repatriated coolies, are expected to keep themselves, it may be for several months, until a ship can be found to take them home, has brought us so large a number of letters that it is impossible for us to answer them all personally. And at the same time we should prefer, though with regrets to the writers, not to publish them. Most of these letters eagerly offer hospitality to the officers, and we would ask their writers to address themselves to Lieut.-Colonel Hayley Bell, c/o the Maritime Customs, Chairman of the United Services Association. Other letters confine themselves to comment. On this point, one word may be said. The whole subject was not a particularly pleasant one to air in a newspaper. It was, however, necessary to do so because we knew that private representations had been made at Home from as far back as last March; and there comes a time when the only chance of obtaining redress is to make what is commonly called a stink about it in a newspaper. That having been done, we think it would be preferable to await the result at least for a little time. Our readers may be assured that we shall not hesitate to speak out again if the case requires it. Meanwhile there will be no fear that any officer will be allowed by Shanghai to go in want.

The War Criminals

It begins to look grievously as if the Allies were wobbling in their determination to get hold of both the ex-Kaiser and the 800 specified war criminals. When Holland first declined to give up the former, the Allies were understood to be quite determined to renew their demand for him in a manner that would brook no refusal. Now a telegram of February 13 says that it is understood that the Supreme Council's reply to the Dutch Note "will not repeat the demand for the surrender of the ex-Kaiser, but will point out the undesirability of retaining him in Holland both in the interests of Holland and of the peace of Europe." In the same telegram we are told that Germany has declined to surrender the war criminals (as she engaged to do in the Peace Treaty), but has offered to try them before a German tribunal. To-day we hear that the Allies do not oppose this trial but reserve to themselves the right to say afterwards whether it appears to have been satisfactory. This surely is very weak. The whole object of the demand for the surrender of the war criminals was to give an object lesson to the world in general and Germany in particular in the unprofitable nature of the evil deeds they had committed. No amount of trials in Germany itself will have the effect

really desired. We do not pretend to discuss whether it was or was not good policy to ask for their and the ex-Kaiser's surrender. But having decided to ask, surely it is very bad policy not to insist on getting.

An Army of Brigades

Those with the military mind will be specially interested in one point in the scheme for disbanding and reorganizing China's army put forward by Mr. Bruce Baxter in our columns, namely that the division should be abolished and the brigade be made the standard unit. In the British and most other armies the division is the smallest self-contained force: it includes all the apparatus and impedimenta to support itself in the field, which a brigade does not. This, however, is no reason why the Chinese brigade of the future should not be so, a miniature division in fact. It would, under such conditions, be very mobile and extremely useful for one important rôle, rounding up the bandits who now infest almost every province. Furthermore, were the need to arise in the distant future for the creation of a great national army, this condition would render the brigade easily capable of expansion into divisions. The purely military point of view, in which considerations of national defence are paramount, would deprecate the scattering of troops over such a wide area, as adding to the difficulties of mobilization, but under present conditions this is unavoidable, and so long as a possibility of internal danger exists, it will hardly be possible to produce a better military scheme than Mr. Bruce Baxter's.

Feb. 20.

The Annual Report

Custom and duty, almost sanctified by age-old tradition and usage, make a particular appeal to our Chinese friends at this season of the year. A few days ago the very charming habit of sending the kitchen spirits aloft to make their annual report to spiritual headquarters, was duly observed, and last night they would be back again in time to take up their work for the coming year. The gods, fashioned of paper, are sent on their mission in flames, but before they go a delightful piece of cunning is practised. Their lips are smeared with honey, or some equally sweet substance, thereby to induce them to make nothing but the most favourable report of the household doings, for year by year these spirits must render a statement of what has occurred and it is essential that this be good. As we have said, they will have completed their return journey by now, and one thing they will have been able to say about Shanghai. However much the country has been disturbed politically, most of the Chinese merchants have made money, and the annual settlement has been satisfactory.

The Cumsha Season

"Tipping, which is the gross and offensive caricature of mercy," wrote somebody or another in "Harper's Magazine" some years back, "inverts the effect of the heavenly attribute which it mocks; it curses him that gives and him that takes." These lines are brought to recollection by the present season when the cumsha habit runs riot. As a matter of fact they do not apply to the local situation, because somehow a cumsha is not the same as a tip. There is an almost indefinable distinction. Each is a recognition of appreciation for services rendered, or may be an inducement for future usefulness, and having decided upon that one would require to enter into the realms of psychology to bring the matter to an end. For there is a friendliness about the cumsha which the tip lacks; it is never given with condescension nor received with barely concealed scorn. The same may not be said of the tip which so many people are unable to bestow gracefully that to them it is a relief when it is possible to slip it out of sight under plate or saucer. Few people, if any, find any difficulty in the matter of handing over the cumsha, nor does the recipient ever cause the donor to feel uncomfortable about it. After all, tip is a bad translation for cumsha, it should be bonus or at the least honorarium.

Feathered Heroes

All Paris is at the moment enthusing over the famous Verdun carrier pigeon in a way which makes one sorry that seldom or never can the British public let itself go so far. This particular pigeon brought the news of a heavy attack under cover of gas and smoke, it saved a critical situation, although in getting through with his message it was itself severely gassed. No wonder that the French people enthuse over it, for it is as much a hero as any of the men who can show the most coveted of decorations. The British Navy possesses a counterpart to the Verdun pigeon, one that is prized beyond all other birds and which for its war services can now enjoy as much ease and luxury as it is in a pigeon's nature to desire. Her particular job was to accompany seaplanes and return with the airman's message, but on the occasion which made her famous she had to live through an aerial fight in which, unfortunately, the seaplane was downed. The machine remained afloat on the sea, and the pilot sent off his pigeon with a message for help. She herself had been wounded, but this notwithstanding and the fact that she was losing blood steadily, she obeyed that wonderful instinct of her class, and in a state of collapse, reached home. Destroyers were immediately sent to the scene of battle, and just as the seaplane was about to sink, the pilot was rescued. It was a magnificent piece of work that the pigeon had done, and little wonder that she received a hospital treatment which was the best in the land. She still lives, and probably would rather not be enthused over.

Hate or Adventure?

Two Germans, so ran a piece of evidence before one of the American Senate Sub-Committees the other day, were found among the dead following upon a brush between Americans and Mexicans last year. The fact of its being telegraphed across the world certainly suggests that the last of the German spasms of hate, "Gott Strafe America," has lasted good and strong, and that German patriots are ready to enlist far and wide wherever exists a chance to strike at her foes. It is quite possible, for as a cult hatred was brought to a high state of perfection in the Fatherland. All the same it is hardly to be presumed that a great number are so animated with this practical enthusiasm that for the future every war in which America engages will be fought not only against her particular enemy of the moment but also against Germans. Some specially good haters there will always be, but another class may be considered, those who have got war into their veins, a survival of the knight errant and his kidney who were ready to engage in any quarrel so long as the reward was attractive enough. Of this race the war must have produced not a few, for, eliminate barbed wire and high explosive, and in the minds of many fighting was not such a bad business. So, whatever may have been the case on the Mexican frontier, it is fairly safe to predict that in all of the future wars, where civilized peoples are at grips, the ranks of the opposing armies will contain an assortment of volunteers from many nations.

Feb. 23.

The Japanese Loan

Mr. Rodney Gilbert's account written on February 14 and published by us last Thursday of private overtures by Japanese merchants to the Peking Government for a loan have been fulfilled with startling speed and accuracy. On February 19, says Reuter "Japanese banking representatives signed the agreement for a loan of Y.9,000,000, against a six months' treasury bill at 96, secured on the Salt revenue from which it will be repaid in monthly instalments, with the proviso that it be repaid from the Emergency Loan from the Consortium *if the latter materializes.*" The italics are our own. Reuter's further statement, that "the outlook for the Consortium loan is very doubtful", appears superfluous. Having got money to tide over the New Year, the Peking militarists will certainly not trouble themselves further about a loan to which the unpalatable condition of disbandment—which may also be imagined to be obnoxious to the militarists in Tokio—is attached. But this is the least serious part of the affair. What really matters is that the Japanese Government has allowed certain of its nationals to set themselves deliberately to drive a coach-and-four through the Consortium. It will be interesting to see what action the stud-

ent organizations will take. In the north, military power may be too much for them. But there are plenty of other places where they can assert themselves.

The Doctor in China

There is a story of the Sisters of the Misericordia at Venice (if we have told it before we apologize to those who remember it). Being uninfluenced in their admirable work by any consideration of creed, infection and so forth, they announced the fact on the front of their hospital in several languages. And the English one read—till some dull ass pointed out the mistake:—"The Sisters of the Misericordia harbour every kind of disease and have no respect for religion." One is reminded of this in reading our medical correspondent's article on the conference that is taking place this week in Peking and the emphasis he lays on the fact that a medical missionary is before all things a doctor. The conference is not, we take it, concerned with ways and means. Its discussions (according to programme) deal mostly with such subjects as "cytological investigations on the somatic cells of Ascaris with special reference to mitochondria" (we have no idea what that means). But it is undoubtedly for laymen to bethink them what these medical missions mean and what incalculable harm will result from any diminution of their work for want of money. It is useless to expect adequate help from China, where, outside a few big towns, even Chinese doctors can make but the meagrest living. American medical missions seem to get all they want. It is for the British to see that their's do not lag behind.

The Napier Recipe

In connexion with the present deplorable state of Ireland, a correspondent of the "Spectator" quotes some extracts from the diary of Sir Charles Napier, on his return from the victory of Scinde. Ireland was then (as always) causing anxiety; the Napiers were Irish and in sympathy with Irish grievances against England; and people were saying that Sir Charles ought to be made Dictator of Ireland. Here is his recipe for making it "in one year the quietest country in Europe and one of the happiest in two":—"Were I dictator, the whole of the bishops and deacons, as 'by law established,' should go to New Zealand, there to eat or be eaten by cannibals. The poor tenant should be secured, Kennedy's system of agriculture enforced, and all uncultivated land taxed: noisy editors of newspapers should hang, and their property be divided amongst their relations, who should also have places to make them bless my justice in execution. I would bestow grape on the first mob, and hang the leaders, especially if they were Catholic priests; and I would make the country keep the families of the slain in great luxury. These

and a few more steps of the kind would make Paddy as tame as a house cat." Of course this was never meant for the public eye, nor is it of course to be taken seriously as an expression of Napier's intentions. But a Dictator of Ireland is probably the only effective remedy—provided he be an Irishman.

"A Good Turn"

The letter signed "Poor but Honest" in our last issue, which pilloried a circular sent out by one individual asking for support for two of the candidates for the Council on the ground that it would be "doing me (the writer) a good turn" and incidentally benefiting the community, has attracted a good deal of attention, as might have been expected. On this subject one thing may be said, namely that, as far as we are aware, the writer was speaking for himself alone; and that, as we have very good reason to know, he had no kind of official backing from any representative American organizations: indeed the latter have spoken in the strongest terms of reprobation of his action as tending to bring discredit on the American community. As for this, we do not think any Briton will need assurance. Americans were not the only ones to receive the circular whose author is well known, and it must, we think, have been taken for granted that he acted as much "on his own" as he did, though with the best intentions, injudiciously.

Feb. 24.

The Fenghuangshan

The indications referred to by Mr. Bruce Baxter that Japanese representatives in Peking are using all possible means to get the concession of the great Fenghuangshan iron mines at Nanking completed will hardly fail to excite general antagonism. In the time of President Yuan Shih-kai Messrs. Okura & Co. lent a Chinese syndicate \$1,000,000 to develop these famous mines, but four successive Ministers of Commerce and Agriculture (under whose charge the mines then were) refused to permit the bargain to be ratified. In June, 1918, a resolution was passed by the Chinese Cabinet transferring the control of the mines to the Ministry of War (on the plea that they were a part of national stock-in-trade in munitions of war, actual or potential) and a few days later the public was electrified by the news (first printed by this paper) that the Ministry of War had drawn up an agreement with the Japanese Ministry of War for the working of the mines, and that the Japanese were providing Y.20,000,000 for the work. There were to be both mining and steel works and a joint Sino-Japanese syndicate was to be formed, but how much of the output of the mines was to go to the syndicate and how much to Japan was not clear. This was one of the points over which discussion

was proceeding at the time when we published the agreement. The uproar produced by this disclosure and, it is also said, some difference between the Okura group and the Japanese Government as to their respective shares in the transaction caused the agreement to remain in abeyance, although it was rumoured that the Japanese Government had already advanced half of the ¥20 millions. The Fenghuangshan mines contain the largest single deposit of ore that has been discovered in China; it is estimated that 50,000,000 tons are available, and the small percentage of sulphur makes the ore peculiarly valuable. The importance of the mine to the industrial development of the Yangtze needs no emphasis.

Ubiquity

A week or two back an interview with General Gaida, purporting to have taken place in Paris or some other European resort, was telegraphed out, so people were entitled to believe that he had shaken the dust of Siberia quite off his feet and thoughts of it out of his head. His last days in Siberia had not been so prosperous as to make him love a place which seems to have accomplished little but wreck hard-won reputations; and the present state of affairs, with the Czech army trying to extricate itself under the terms of an armistice which can be little to its liking, would hardly encourage him to seek conclusions with fortune there so soon after his defeat. Yet the "*Osaka Mainichi*" publishes a report that General Gaida is believed to have returned to Vladivostok on the 16th instant, though there, unfortunately, information or supposition ends. After the European interview it would be rather difficult to credit this statement, and accordingly it is to be presumed that the report has been set agoing with only one object, to increase the feeling of unrest in Vladivostok. According to our Harbin correspondent, the Zemstvos recognize that theirs is merely an interregnum, and no doubt the presence of a General Gaida, whose intentions would necessarily be obscure, might help to make things going all the quicker. This would seem to be the most likely assumption, although, were it possible for the General to find himself back in Vladivostok, we should imagine that his sole remaining duty would be to evacuate the Czech corps.

An Unfounded Report

Rumours were current in the town on Sunday, to the effect that cases of typhus had occurred among the Russian—presumably refugee—community, and that one European, not of the above named nationality, had died of this complaint. After most careful inquiry we believe that we may state that there is no truth at all in these reports. The Health authorities of the Settlement have not received any information as to cases of typhus among Russians. Moreover a "North China Daily News" re-

presentative who applied to Mr. S.W. Wolfe, Secretary of the Refugees' Relief Society, to the interpreter engaged by that association at their dining rooms on the Bund and finally to Drs. Shpilberg and Katzen—both actively interested in the welfare of the refugees—was told upon each occasion that the report was absolutely unfounded.

Feb. 25.

"A Good Turn"

If our readers are not utterly weary of the subject, one last word may be said on the canvassing circular, in connexion with the recent Council elections, which was piloried by a correspondent last Thursday. We received a visit yesterday from the two gentlemen responsible for the circular—it appears there were two of them, not one—and they are very anxious to have it emphasized that neither the candidates whose election they advocated, nor any other candidate or supporter of candidates had any cognizance of what they were doing, or supported, or aided, or abetted, or connived at, or had any inkling of the project, or any finger or hand, or part of a finger or hand in the pie, pudding or other product of their political cookery. Alone they did it, so to speak. And now one word on our own behalf. This is the last reference we are going to make to this affair. We do not care who is or is not concerned in it, or who might be or might fancy others would think he was concerned in it, or who has anything to repudiate, or any accusation never meant for him which he conceives himself called upon to rebut. We have published one letter—for the statements and comments of which we had no earthly responsibility—and since then (very much like the cockney's cousin "who out of pure kindness buttered his horse's hay") three repudiations. We are not going to butter anybody else's hay. Correspondents will waste time and stamps by sending any further communications.

Wanted a King

Before the war the Hohenzollerns had tried to set up in the business of supplying monarchs to countries which, it thought, ought to have them. There were so many German princelings, that, had the war not intervened, a large and thriving connexion might have been worked up. As a matter of fact, however, it finished with Prince William of Wied, who was promoted to the throne of Albania with the title of Mpret. But the Albanians have always shown the sincerest contempt for all the decisions of the Powers, and it took about a fortnight only for them to chase the unwanted Mpret out of the country. As Germans are at a very bad discount just now and by no means popular, there is no demand—if indeed there ever was one—for them as kings, and the stock of other European countries has risen accordingly. Hungary is very insistent in her demand for a

monarch, and the Supreme Council is putting all manner of trouble in her path. For the second time within a few months it has negatively a Hapsburg as a ruler of any kind whatever, even though the latest selection was a boy of no more than eight years. In the circumstances Hungary is casting her eyes further afield, and the latest report is that she is hoping for a prince from Spain. Unfortunately for herself the throne she can offer is by no means of the most attractive. The country has just recovered from a bad attack of madness, and, in a thoroughly unsettled part of Europe and with an empty treasury, it would require much of the spirit of adventure to tempt any prince to such a rôle.

The Entertainers

Although dealers were already busy yesterday, which is the correct day, according to custom for business to be again permissible, a few groups of open air entertainers still endeavoured to work up enthusiasm in their haunts along Avenue Edward VII. They had been there ever since the start of the festivities, but only the most hardened of the crowd were now to be seen. Small wonder, too, that a day or two should weary the crowd of their mummery, for they have failed to progress with the times and there was never much in their programme which deserved to be honoured. Lusty vagabonds they appear for the greater part, eking out the most slender of repertoires with much hoarse or screeching oratory. For instance, before the man with the sword would condescend to get on with his tricks, he argued enough to make several peace conferences. And then what he did was simple: he lowered the hilt of the sword to the ground, rested the point in the pit of his stomach, and while he bent double his fellow mummer mounted upon his back. It seems a very long time since this trick really deceived, and obviously it must have little merit, else it could be performed with only half as much talking. That is the trouble with these performing hucksters: they never appear to reach a climax in any of their tricks, but pass it by in a spasm of language.

Silks and Satins

In the few days following Chinese new year the brotherhood of robbers, thieves and bad characters generally, whatever their usual speciality in crime may be, think of little but silks and satins. Theirs is not the joy of wearing finery and displaying it to the world at large, as the highwaymen in the novels were wont to do. They are merely mercenary plunderers who take advantage of the fact that at this time of the year all the fine clothes of the world and his wife are brought out for show. Furthermore they are a callous set of brigands, for it is not the houses of these people that they visit and there despoil them. Rather do they

confine their attention to side streets where they lie in wait for festive gentlemen going home of a night, strip them of their beautiful raiment, and leave them to continue their journey with nothing more attractive in the way of wearing apparel than a shirt (or its Chinese equivalent) and a pair of trousers. The business is a soulless one, but retains a great popularity among the fraternity.

Feb. 26.

The Lie in Ireland

A correspondent of the "Spectator" gives an extraordinary example of how deliberate mendacity is used in Ireland to widen the breach with England. Owing to the number of outrages in which motor cars were used, the police issued an order that all motor-drivers must be provided with Special licences. No law-abiding citizens made any difficulty, but the Irish Union of Automobile Drivers promptly went on strike, on the ground that the order classed them as criminals and ticket-of-leave men. Then the Dublin Board of guardians passed a resolution calling on the British Government to withdraw an order which "must gravely affect the industries of this country." The seconder of the resolution is reported as saying that

"Both employers and workers throughout the country of all shades of political opinion are agreed that it was an effort on the part of the Government to hamper Irish industries and to make the industrial workers a sort of scabs [sic] upon the police force. It could not be tolerated by any man. Unfortunately the order would cause great suffering . . . and might result in strangling the already limited industries of Ireland."

One guardian, a lady, was bold enough to suggest that the order was one that any law-abiding citizen might obey, adding, "If this restriction will prevent the death of one of our noble policemen, who are being murdered in our streets, God grant that we may have it." Whereupon another guardian put the outrageous construction on her words that she was implying "that the men who drive motors in Dublin are there for the purpose of murdering policemen." So the report of the debate goes out through Ireland with the deliberate falsehood tacked on to it that employers, of all people, sympathize with the protest. It is often said that England does not understand Ireland. If this sort of thing is really Ireland, such density is probably not confined to Englishmen.

Empire Statistics

The brief telegrams we have received about the meetings of the Imperial Statistical Conference are enough to show that a good deal of interesting news might have been sent us about its discussions. The word statistics is rather a frightening one, suggesting terrible pages of figures and percentages. But what the Conference (apparently, for we have been left rather in the dark out here as to its scope) had

to do was to lay the foundations of a sort of stock-taking of Imperial resources. Much indignation was felt in the early part of the war when it was found how large a hold Germans had managed to acquire over the Australian output of molybdenite and other extremely valuable products. Various writers also woke up the public to the immense possibilities of Burma. Generally, evidence poured in that the potential wealth of the Empire was quite unrealized in Britain and that hitherto only a fractional part of it had been tapped. That some central bureau is needed, from which manufacturers might obtain ready and accurate information as to sources of raw materials, is evident. Another interesting point discussed by the Conference was that of coinage, the varieties of which within the Empire are sufficiently illustrated only in a voyage from London via Suez to Shanghai. Even the sovereign is not, we believe, of constant value. Certainly a few years ago the Australian sovereign was a trifle more valuable than the English. South Africa, also, appears to supply a whole set of problems all to itself.

Look at the Map

Apropos of the Adriatic question discussed in to-day's leading article one wonders whether as an outcome of the war people will take to studying geography more than they did before it. Half the troubles of the world and more than those of the peace conference arose through ignorance of the map. It is rumoured (not without some reason, they say) that when the name of Dalmatia was mentioned at Versailles, one member of the august Council of Five wanted to know where it was. Teschen, a matter of vast importance to the Czechs, was terra absolutely incognita to the Supreme Council and much offence was caused thereby. It is quite certain that Versailles never really understood the geography of Shantung. Now we have the new Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, replacing the old Estland, Livland and Courland, the geographical and consequently political importance of which how many appreciate? During the War we all became familiar with such famous unpronounceabilities as Przemysl and Szczecyn. How many of us now could point confidently to them on the map? An English public school education involved learning how to draw maps from memory of ancient Greece and portions of the Roman Empire. But if any of the boys had been asked suddenly to say where the Straits Settlements were, they would have been dumb. Even the old catch about which lies further east, Edinburgh or Liverpool, sets many guessing; and people who complain of the day time heat in August at Weihaiwei do not stop to think that it lies further south than Naples which no one would look on as a summer resort. We may add that we know no geography ourselves, and have only "smuggled up" a few places on the map for this note.

Feb. 27.

Conference Rumours

Rumour has been busy these past few days asserting that Dr. C. T. Wang is endeavouring to open negotiations once more between North and South. Were there anything to be gained by these negotiations, he is certainly in a very favourable position to help them forward, but his friends state that Dr. Wang is too well versed in the situation to attempt any such thankless job. Since the last effort to open a conference, events have shown more and more clearly that any patching up of peace would be merely a military peace, an arrangement between the chiefs of the North and South. It might be of some benefit to the country at large, but it would not take the people one step forward towards the goal of democracy. As it is a militarist matter pure and simple, the people can have only one settlement to their liking, to get rid of the whole lot, and this no peace conference will do.

Way for the Ambulance

This is not an article on traffic problems, but merely a suggestion that we might without inconvenience inaugurate a practice here which was quite general in England during the war. There, as a matter of course, all traffic made way for ambulances. In Southampton, where there were large hospitals on the Common (the northern end of the town) the Tramway Co. gave special permission for ambulances, when conveying exceptionally bad cases, to travel on the tram lines, so as to avoid jarring on inequalities of the ordinary road surface, and it was quite usual for a tram to find itself "crawling" for very considerable distances behind an ambulance. Even when not on the tram lines, an ambulance was always as far as possible given right of way, so as to avoid shaking due to change of speed and gear. Now we have several ambulances in Shanghai, easily distinguishable by their white paint and general appearance, and though they do not as a rule contain wounded patients, there must be many cases in them of bad fractures and contusions, for which steady travelling is desirable. It would be easy for other drivers to make way for them and we feel sure that this little suggestion will be enough to bring in a practice which is only not general, as it was in England, because the occasion for it has been less apparent.

War-time Fortunes

It may be recalled that on February 17, Sir Donald MacLean, leader of the Liberals in the House of Commons, moved an amendment "to extend the scope of the Government's inquiry into the practicability of a tax on the war-time increases of wealth, and the practicability of a levy on capital for the reduction of the National Debt." Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, spoke strongly against the idea of a levy on capital as tending to react in-

juriously on national industry, and the amendment was ultimately rejected. On February 20 a further telegram reported that "a select parliamentary committee had opened its sittings to investigate the scheme to tax war-time fortunes." The official memorandum estimated war wealth at £5,250,000,000 and ... Lord Beaverbrook estimated that a tax on war wealth would yield £1,000,000,000." Then it is reported that Mr. Chamberlain appears altogether to bless the scheme and "has instructed the Inland Revenue Department to furnish the committee with all necessary confidential information." Is there not a curious inconsistency in these two reports? The difference between taxing all capital indiscriminately and certain war-made fortunes is only one of degree not of quality, and the same objections would seem to apply to both. There are, of course, certain people whom everybody would be glad to see mulcted of some of their spoil. But how to draw the line between these men and the others who use their wealth for the further expansion of industry which employs thousands of workmen is a delicate matter—whether their fortunes are war-made or otherwise.

The Gods and Bolshevism

With the close of the Chinese new year we referred to the practice of sending the kitchen gods on their annual mission to their spiritual superiors for the delivery of the report on the year's doings. Upon this custom comes a noteworthy reflexion from a correspondent in Anhui who writes: "Just what is the general belief concerning this deity is open to conjecture, but his blessing is supposed to rest upon those who are unselfish, kind, benevolent, etc. Whatever may be said *pro* or *con*, he has a desperate grip on the people. That conditions, social and otherwise, could be worse would baffle the wildest imagination, and yet one wonders what would happen if absolutely all restraint were removed. We see heathenism first hand here, but we are not unmindful of the influence of the impact of Christianity and western civilization upon the Chinese. We shudder to think of the possibility that religion may give place to irreligion. It would not be difficult to imagine conditions in China under which a type of Bolshevism more terrible than any we have yet seen would thrive." The restraining influence here mentioned will readily be conceded, but a qualification to that of the deity under discussion is that its devotees insist at times upon hoodwinking it. When they have decided to perpetrate something not quite in accordance with Confucius they turn the face of his terrestrial counterpart, the usual joss, to the wall, and then they are secure.

DRIVEN to distraction by the death of her husband and one child, through influenza, a Japanese woman strangled her two remaining children and then committed suicide by thrusting her head into a cask of water.

CHINESE POLITICS

Japanese Money for Peking

Peking, Feb. 19.

Japanese banking representatives yesterday evening signed the agreement for a loan of Y.9,000,000, against a six months' treasury bill at 96, secured on the Salt revenue from which it will be repaid in monthly instalments, with the proviso that it be repaid from the Emergency Loan from the Consortium if the latter materializes. The British, French and American representatives have not yet received replies from their head offices regarding the proposed advance, and the outlook for the Consortium loan is very doubtful.

The Japanese began paying over the proceeds of the loan this morning.—Reuter.

Students Taking the Field

The following letter has been addressed by the undersigned student organizations in Shanghai "to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps and the Ministers of Friendly Countries in China."

Feb. 24, 1920.

Your Excellency:—

In the recent years, Japan has made big loans to the Peking government and usurped China's integrity and rights, so that Japan's "Monroe Doctrine of the Far East" may actually be brought into action. This is just like the case of a robber who arms another robber with a weapon and makes use of him to take the lives of good people and rob them of their properties, and who finally takes all the robbed properties through the effort of the robber fooled by him. All the friendly countries knew the truth and did once declare to lend no money either to the Northern or to the Southern officialdom until the internal political conditions in China were settled. Now the Peking government is doing everything to please Japan and to crush the people with increasing intensity. And the friendly countries are gradually breaking their word and lending money to the Peking government. The news of £5,000,000 and \$40,000,000 loans surprises us all. Such actions will not only directly obstruct the reform movement of China but also indirectly destroy the peace of the world. If these loans are made, the Chinese people will hate your countries as deeply as they to-day hate Japan. These loans bring upon China misfortune, but can your countries be benefited thereby? We hope the friendly countries, while maintaining international righteousness and understanding our sincerity, will immediately stop negotiating for any loans not yet made or stop delivering money if the loans have already been contracted for and will also cancel the contract. Otherwise, we will oppose the repayment of all loans not approved by our legal Parliament according

to the Provisional Constitution of our country.

We are,
Yours respectfully,
The National Organization Union of China,
(signed) MAO YI-FONG,
Shanghai Associated Bodies,
(signed) K. A. SUN,
National Students' Union,
(signed) DI KAN,
Shanghai Students' Union,
(signed) PENN HSIN.

Three Secret Conditions

As was predicted in all our references to the subject, the latest Japanese loan to Peking has raised the wrath of the Chinese throughout the country. In Shanghai the feeling appears likely to become more intense because it is stated here that three secret conditions have been attached to the loan. The first and second of these have not been ascertained, but it is stated that the third stipulation is that Japan is to be allowed to import an unlimited amount of rice from China. Should this prove to be correct, it is likely to lead to serious trouble throughout the country.

Presuming this information to be correct, it is pointed out by Chinese that this is the first time for many hundreds of years that such an act has been sanctioned by the government of China. As may naturally be imagined, the first care of an official on assuming office in any part of the country has always been to see that the rice granaries have not been unduly depleted. An adequate supply of the staple was, of course, the best guarantee they could have for a peaceful reign, and consequently not only as regards foreign countries but between the different parts of China prohibitions have been constantly in force. They still are to-day, and complaints are ever rife from the interior that they are defeated by the cupidity of officials or merchants and that the inhabitants of rice-growing provinces are compelled, in consequence, to pay exorbitant prices. From time to time, when rice has been plentiful, such restrictions have been removed, but we are informed that not for centuries has a general removal of these restrictions taken place as is connoted by this condition in the new loan.

The fear is that this act of the Central Government—if it be correctly reported—will exasperate the people so much that at the very least rioting if not bloodshed will be widespread.

THREE aeroplanes ordered by the Ministry of the Navy are said to have been completed at Foochow dockyard, construction having been carried out under the direction of foreign trained Chinese engineers. Trials are said to have given highly satisfactory results. A bi-plane with accommodation for 20 passengers is now being designed.

CHINESE PRESS

Feb. 25.

THE TUCHUN OF HONAN.

With regard to the decision of the Premier to appoint another man to take the place of Chao Ti as Tuchun of Honan, it is now understood that mainly thanks to the intercession by Tsoo Kun, Tuchun of Chihli, Premier Chin Yun-peng has consented to a compromise by merely appointing Mr. Wang Ying-chuan, Chief Secretary of the Parliament, to be Civil Governor of that province, leaving the Tuchunship to be held by Chao Ti. General Wu Kuang-hsin, Commander-in-Chief of the northern forces in the upper reaches of the Yangtze, now denies that he was ever entrusted with the task of ousting Chao Ti from Honan and filling up the vacancy.

SINO-FOREIGN ENTERPRISES.

The Bureau of Foreign Affairs here has received a copy of an order from the Waichiaopu, forwarded through the Civil Governor of Kiangsu, to this effect:—

As cases of Chinese citizens undertaking the construction of roads, the working of mines, and other such industries, in their own individual names but with capitals partly supplied by foreigners, have been increasing in number, easily giving rise to international disputes or complications, it is hereby again declared that any such jointly-capitalized enterprise started in future without the permission of the local authorities and the sanction of the Central Government, will be considered legally invalid.

The Governor has also forwarded this order to the Industrial Commissioner to be carried out.

BOLSHEVIST LETTERS.

In a Cabinet telegram received by the Military Commissioner, it is stated that although the censorship imposed on letters and telegrams has been abolished, the Minister of the Interior, upon receipt of a report from the Tuchun and Shenchang of Anhui suggesting the necessity of censoring mails and telegrams again at all important and central places because of the discovery of printed articles for the propagation of Bolshevism, has passed this question on to the Minister of War for decision.

In view of the threatening advent of Bolshevism eastward, which may prejudice our public peace and order, continues the telegram, besides Kiangsi, Hupeh, Heilungkiang, Szechuan, Singkiang, Anhui, Suiyuan and Shanghai, where permission to postpone the abolition of censorship has been successively granted, let Shantung, Kiangsu, Fengtien, Chênkiang, Fukien and Shansi resume censoring letters and telegrams at important centres, as a precautionary measure for the suppression of the source of trouble.

Feb. 26.

CHINA AND THE BOLSHEVICS.

In a telegram, the Cabinet instructs Mr. Li Chia-ao and Admiral

Lin Chien-chang at Vladivostok that since the Soviet Party has expressed its goodwill towards us, they may confer with its representatives confidentially, provided they take care to uphold our neutral attitude and to refrain from interference in Russia's internal politics. They are also asked to keep the Government constantly posted as regards the attitude of the Allied Powers towards Russia.

In reply to a telegram from Tuchun Yang Tseng-hsin of Singkiang, the Cabinet issued him the following telegraphic instructions on February 24:—

You are to reply to the four demands made by the agents of the Russian Soviet Party as follows:—

(1) Extradition of all officers and men of the White army and of all officials and employees of Russian consulates. Hardly possible for us to agree to do so.

(2) Appointment of commercial agents. Unable to agree at the present moment.

(3) Extension of telegraphic communication from Russia to Ili and Ninghsia. Also impossible to accede to this demand.

(4) Extradition of Russian refugees. This can be arranged.

SINO-JAPANESE DEALINGS.

In a telegram dated February 19, General Tsen Chun-huan and his co-directors took the Peking Government to task thus:—

With regard to the Sino-Japanese secret agreements, your Government has repeatedly declared that the whole lot has been published. Yet, according to the disclosures made by the Japanese Ministry of Finance, there are loans on account of four railways in Manchuria and Mongolia, amounting to Y.150,000,000, and a loan for iron production, amounting to Y.100,000,000, the contents of the agreements for which have as yet not been disclosed. Besides, it is quite impossible to believe that there may be no other agreements of a similar nature in existence in addition to these. Please do let us know all the particulars.

THE INTERNAL PEACE PROBLEM.

The problem of how to restore peace and unity in this country remains still unsolved. Since Mr. Tang Shao-yi despatched his telegram for peace, in view of the threatening aspect of our foreign relations, on January 29, nothing further has developed or no further development has at least been reported in the situation. But two startling events happened on Tuesday which are worth recording.

Eight representatives of four well-known institutions, namely, the National Organizations' Union of China, Shanghai Associated Bodies, National Students' Union and Shanghai Students' Union, called on Mr. Tang Shao-yi at 11 a.m. at the offices of a certain company. In the course of an interview, they first convinced Mr. Tang of the lack of sincerity on the part of the North in its desire for peace, and then demanded that Mr. Tang should circulate a telegram, advocating the abolition of the Peace Conference and the adoption of some other means to settle the

intolerable situation. They said they no longer wished to treat with the North for peace, as the North had proved itself most treacherous and unworthy of the people's trust.

Mr. Tang refused to be coerced to take any action, saying that he would do nothing as the eight representatives had acted as if they were judges of what he should do. Upon the representatives expressing regret and assuring Mr. Tang that they were only voicing their hope and not coercing him, Mr. Tang explained that it would have no more effect even if he did circulate such a telegram as suggested, than an expression of opinion by any of his eight visitors, for he was only a citizen himself. After chatting for nearly an hour, they took their departure.

The other incident was the distribution of a printed circular, signed by "the Patriots' Tungmenhui," and purporting to contain a notice the gist of which is that the Military Government was actually preparing to resume hostilities. It was clearly stated that General Wu Pei-fu had been bought over by the South and that he had received orders to withdraw his forces from Hengchow to Hankow, while Li Keng-yuan and Cheng Kuang would lead the attacking forces against Changsha. Fukien would also receive some attention from the South, and so on.

Feb. 27.

THE MACAO RECLAMATION WORKS.

The dispute over the reclamation works undertaken by the Macao Government has been amicably settled. The Portuguese Consul and his staff at Shameen called on Dr. Wu Ting-fang at the offices of the Canton Military Government on the 12th instant. They were received by Dr. Wu and his son Dr. C. C. Wu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in the south. The Consul informed Dr. Wu that he had received telegraphic instructions from the Lisbon Government, to stop all further works for the reclamation of the seabeach, which instructions the Macao authorities had obeyed. As regards the question of boundary demarcation, he requested the Canton Government to appoint a commissioner to attend to this task conjointly with a commissioner to be appointed by the Portuguese Government. He asked to be informed of the name of the Chinese commissioner as soon as possible so that he could send a report to Lisbon. He and his staff then took their leave. Judging from this interview, the tension between China and Portugal on this affair has disappeared.

The memorial service to Admiral Koltchak, at the Russian Orthodox Cathedral, Tokio, on the 19th instant, is reported to have been conducted "with splendour of ritual, solemnity of ceremonial, and the honours of State." Several hundred persons in the congregation held lighted tapers during the service. There was no eulogy. Members of the Diplomatic Corps were in attendance.

OUTPORTS

FIVE MILLIONS LOAN HELD UP

More Acceptable Offer

By Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, Feb. 14.

There is now a marked lull in the £5,000,000 loan advance and the whole loan question has taken on a new aspect which puts the Legations that have been working so hard to secure permission from their Home Governments to make the advance, in a rather ridiculous light. By asking for this permission, by getting it, and by announcing to the Chinese that they were ready to lend the money, they have effectually broken the loan embargo, and now who should oppose the loan, but the Japanese, working among their Chinese political allies and advancing arguments for the rejection of the Consortium offer and for the assumption of an independent Japanese loan! Something of this sort might have been expected. The Legations which suggested the loan and arms embargo have at last been inveigled into offering to break it, and now the Japanese financiers, without giving them a chance to advance their paltry five million, have set themselves to work to make the deal impossible and to advance money of their own on terms much more acceptable to the Chinese militarists. This is the thanks which the Legations get for trying to play one Chinese militarist against the other, for trying to meddle in the little game of Hsu against Chin, and Chin against Hsu.

A DOUBLE FUTILITY.

The conditions of the £5,000,000 loan were disbandment of troops and speedy consummation of peace negotiations. The first condition, every experienced diplomat knows, cannot be enforced effectually unless the loan is big enough to warrant the employment of competent foreign supervisors who can guarantee that the soldiers disbanded actually deliver up their arms and ammunition and that these arms are placed in bond. The second condition which recognizes the existence of a feud between the bandit barons of the North and South, when every foreigner in China knows that no state of war exists between the people of the North and South, was equally a weakness. Nothing was to have been gained from either condition, and the Chinese deliberately set out to hoodwink the foreigner in the acceptance of such terms.

If the disbandment programme were rigorously enforced, it would mean that between one and two hundred thousand troops would be disbanded in China, and by the time the North and the South had agreed upon the particular troops which were to be paid and deprived of their arms, a sufficient number of petty factional feuds would be

started between the various commanders who are trying to keep their forces up to strength, to discount the advantage gained by such a trifling reduction. It would be almost as difficult a matter to determine how many men each Tsuchun was to lose as it would be to arrange a satisfactory peace between Mr. Tang Shao-yi and Mr. Wang I-tang, and in the end the disbandment programme would be spread so thinly over all of China that supervision would be impossible, and the Legations, having handed over their funds, would throw up their hands in despair of regulating the payment of the troops at all.

PRIVATE JAPANESE OVERTURES.

The Chinese understood this perfectly from the beginning, and the military faction controlled by the present Premier was willing to assent to such a general proposition as the disbandment of troops under foreign supervision, fully confident that the subsequent difficulties would befuddle the foreigner and drive him to despair.

For some days, however, certain Japanese have been conducting propaganda against the loan, and since the loan business is once more legitimized by the Consortium offer, a Japanese proposition is undoubtedly under consideration by the Anfu leaders. The conditions are said to be rigorous suppression of the boycott movement, a restatement of the Sino-Japanese Military Pact, and an immediate entry upon "negotiations for the settlement of the Shantung Question." Two of the largest Japanese firms which are represented in China, are believed to be taking part in these negotiations. It is generally believed here that the terms for the settlement of the Shantung Question have already been thoroughly discussed between the Anfu people and the Japanese merchants to whom, as the chief sufferers from the boycott, the task of fixing up matters has been delegated.

LITTLE HSU RETURNS.

General Hsu's return from Mongolia was undoubtedly dictated by his concern in these proceedings. He set out from Urga with eight motorcars and arrived in Peking in three days, having left five wrecks by the wayside. The student leaders say that he has suggested to the Government that while the negotiations are being carried on, the recalcitrant students should be interned in the Austrian and German prison camps around Peking. It is believed in many quarters that when the Anfu Club representatives and the Japanese merchants have arrived at an understanding about the Shantung question, all talk of negotiations will be dropped. The Chin Yun-peng Government will be pushed out, Japan will make a concrete offer to China of terms, the same already agreed upon in the Anfu conferences, and the new Government will agree to them without quibble, thus doing away with all talk of formal discussions.

At the same time the Consortium loan, and the American Wine and Tobacco Loan will automatically cease to interest the Chinese Government and matters will stand much as they did before March of last year.

The anxiety on the part of the Occidentals in Peking to keep the Chin Yun-peng administration in power on the feeble supposition that Chin himself is not badly disposed, has given the Anfuites the opportunity which they sought to inaugurate an epoch of frank Japanese patronage and the prospect now is that China's stubborn resistance to the terms of the Paris Treaty will be nullified by a ready agreement on Peking's part to any terms which the Japanese Government cares to propose.

THE STUDENTS' NEW TACTICS.

Everyone is wondering what the students will do when they are fully aware of the trend of these subtleties. By agreement among the student leaders, massed demonstrations in Peking have been abandoned, and it is agreed that guerrilla tactics and operations are much more bewildering to the soldiery and police than parades in force. It has therefore been decided to resort to "individual action," whatever that may mean. President Hsu's Mandate calling upon the authorities to suppress student demonstrations is greeted everywhere in Peking with much scorn, and in many cases is regarded as rather a hopeful omen since just before the dismissal of Tsao Ju-lin and Lu Tsung-yü last year, the desperate supporters of these now discredited officials forced the old President to issue Mandates in a similar tone. The sentence in which it is solemnly stated that "our national law" must be upheld, is, as may be imagined, held up to particular derision, and; "our national law" is defined as the group of regulations which applies to no one but the unhappy majority of the Chinese people who are not organized like the official cliques to defy it.

AN EXPLOSION PREDICTED.

In the meanwhile the educationists and the middle-class supporters of the student agitation are predicting anarchy and hoping for a nation-wide ebullition which will send the officials scurrying to the ports and will stir the people to a sense of their responsibilities. That the soldiery are becoming indifferent to frequent executions is a matter for congratulation among the agitators and that the officers are forming among themselves societies with mystic religious cults as their foundation, is also interpreted as a sign of welcome unrest. The measures taken by the Government to prevent public demonstrations and to prevent the circulation of printed matter among the soldiers is driving the radical organizations to the adoption of Korean methods and the more mysterious these activities perform become, the greater is their emotional appeal to the masses.

Nearly everyone in Peking predicts an explosion, though no one

seems to have any definite information to go upon and speculation ranges from assassination to a grand mutiny of the troops.

INTRIGUE AROUND SHANTUNG

Foreign Minister Forced to Resign

By Bruce Baxter.

Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang has resigned his position as Minister of Foreign Affairs on the plea of ill health, and his Vice-Minister, Chen Lu, suddenly developed nervous exhaustion, and has begged the Government to relieve him from his duties as Acting Minister. The whole Ministry of Foreign Affairs seem to be sick—sick of dealing with Japanese. As far as this Ministry is concerned, it seems that its members have been ailing for some years, for we have witnessed little that has been done by this Ministry during the past eight years that has not shown weakness—both physical and mental. It is refreshing to find the two senior members courageous enough to acknowledge that they are too sick to carry on further negotiations.

When Lu Cheng-hsiang started on his trip to Paris to attend the Peace Conference, he professed that he was ill at the time, hoping to avoid too much pressure from the Japanese when he passed through Tokio en route to Paris. He felt that the Japanese Foreign Office would appreciate his weak physical condition, and that they would not deal with him too severely. During the Paris Peace Conference, Lu Cheng-hsiang was forced by illness during several of the crises to retire temporarily to rest his nerves. It does seem a pity that the Chinese Government have so maltreated Lu, knowing his weak condition, for they refused to allow him to resign his post, though he repeatedly informed Peking of his sickness.

THRUST OUT BY PRO-JAPANESE.

It is reported that the Japanese and the pro-Japanese Chinese officials have forced Lu Cheng-hsiang to declare once for all that he is too sick to proceed further with his work. It seems that the Minister has always found his health so improve after each crisis as to warrant resumption of his duties in the Waichiaopu, but this time the "direct negotiations group" hope to make poor Lu so sick that he cannot recover in time to negotiate.

There are many who believe that the President and Premier are angry with Mr. Lu, for he failed to sign the peace with Germany, and has brought back to China the unfinished business that he was supposed to have put through in Paris, thereby relieving the Government of the burden that is now placed upon its shoulders. It was fully intended that Lu Cheng-hsiang should become the scapegoat of the Peking Government in Paris. He was instructed to fol-

low the lead of the Japanese in all that he did while in Paris, and failing to follow these instructions he has disappointed the Peking and Tokio Government. If he had signed the treaty with Germany, the Peking authorities would have turned the hatred of the Chinese people upon Lu Cheng-hsiang, and would have dismissed him from office upon the demand of the people.

LU'S DISOBEDIENCE IN PARIS.

Lu Cheng-hsiang, because of his physical weakness, was afraid to do as he was instructed while in Paris, for it seems that a goodly portion of the Chinese people were at the time resident in Paris, and that they told China's Foreign Minister in very plain language that his health would be the worse if he dared to affix his signature to the treaty. The senior Japanese delegates at Paris were surprised when they found their pet scapegoat unwilling for once to play the part. The student movement of the Chinese in Paris was under the protection of French law, and the Mikado was unable to demand the arrest of the student leaders that dared to intimidate the chief Chinese delegate.

Now we find the President and Premier at a loss as to what to do. The President, it is learned, favours direct negotiations, but he is unwilling to take the lead. The Premier is also desirous of carrying on the negotiations immediately with the Japanese, but as he is uncertain as to the length of time he will be allowed to remain in office, he feels that it is foolish for him to shoulder the responsibility of direct negotiations. He would be damned by the people for nothing.

THE STUDENT MENACE.

The Government has arrested the most prominent of the student leaders, and what is tantamount to martial law has been proclaimed in Peking. Every attempt has been made to suppress any agitation against the Government in case it decides upon direct negotiations. In other words, mass action on the part of the people seems to have been effectively suppressed, but those called upon to undertake direct negotiations now fear individual action, which is far deadlier than mass action. The officials that have been approached by the Government to take up the positions left vacant by the resignations of Lu Cheng-hsiang and Chen Lu, fully realize that they will be marked men if they do, and that it is better for their health to forgo the honour of being Minister and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. They know that the students and merchants have been prevented by armed force from meeting in public to condemn the Government, but they also realize the danger of the poorly lighted hutongs of Peking at night.

It is reported that the President has asked both Sun Pao-chi and Hu Wei-teh to take up the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, but these men feel that they are too old to accept the

great responsibility now thrust upon them. Both of these officials come from the South, and they realize fully the feeling in Chekiang and Kiangsu regarding direct negotiations. When a Chinese passes the age of fifty he begins to feel it his duty to be righteous, that is, a Chinese official does. It would be wrong, in the opinion of Sun Pao-chi and Hu Wei-teh, to go to their graves with the curse of the Chinese people upon their heads. If they were younger men, there would be sufficient opportunity for them to recover their lost reputation, and start life anew, but not at their present age.

SUSPICIOUS ENTERTAINMENTS.

Realizing the difficulty of securing the service of men who will take the vacant posts in the face of the strong opposition of the people, the Government, it is reported, has already begun direct negotiations in an informal manner. In Peking the home of Okura is the scene of lavish entertaining. The mere entertaining of officials is nothing to be wondered at, but the persistent reports that the entertaining is propaganda for the direct negotiations deal, and that the informal official negotiations are taking place in the Okura home, make the Chinese extremely uneasy. The general public in Peking believe that the preliminary negotiations are going on daily between private Japanese individuals and Chinese officials. It is not strange that they believe this, for "merchant negotiations" have taken place before. We can all recall the activities of one Nishihara.

THE MILITARY PACT.

It is reported that the Japanese are pressing for compliance with the terms of the secret military pact rather than the Shantung question. We understand that they are insisting upon China cooperating with Japan against the Bolsheviks, asking that an army of some size be sent at once to Siberia. This the Chinese cannot do, if they would. If they consent to send troops, the Government will have at once to recruit many new divisions to maintain its power in Peking, for the absence of sufficient military forces here would mean that Peking would be an easy prey to the Yangtze and the South. At this time, when the Powers are demanding the disbandment of the armies, the Chinese Government feels that it would place itself in an extremely awkward position. The Japanese know this too. They do not want China actually to send troops, but upon the refusal of the Chinese to comply with this part of the secret military pact, it is hoped that other conditions of the pact will be fulfilled.

THE NANKING IRON MINES.

We have heard of the refusal at one time of the Japanese Government to force the claim of Okura concerning his right to develop the Fenghuangshan iron deposits. It now trans-

pires that this refusal was based upon the unwillingness of Okura to admit the Japanese Government as a participant in the iron deal, but that now he has consented. It is this part of the pact that worries the Chinese, for they see in it the loss of their economic independence by Japanese control of China's iron and steel resources. Can it be that the reported informal negotiations in the home of Okura have to do with the future of China's steel industry?

The Chinese believe that the President and Premier feel that it is best to conduct all the negotiations regarding Shantung and the fulfilment of the secret military pact informally at present, for it would be unwise at this juncture to announce that the Government had undertaken direct negotiations. It is thought that all the important points can be agreed upon now, and when the time comes to complete the negotiations, the Government may merely sign and seal the document already prepared during these informal negotiations. It is impossible to convince the Chinese that this is not the case, and the past tactics of Japanese diplomacy give them every right to entertain their expressed fears regarding the entertainments now going on in Okura's residence.

The student leaders declare that the names of the more prominent teachers and students connected with the anti-direct negotiations agitation were given to the Government by official and unofficial representatives of the Japanese Government, and that the names of some very popular Chinese are among those given. It is asserted that Mr. Chang Pong of Tientsin is named in the document purporting to represent the request of Japan, that the student and teacher leaders be arrested.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The situation regarding Sino-Japanese negotiations at the present time is to say the least, both complicated and mysterious. Mr. Obata is evidently playing his game of "watchful waiting," knowing that the Chinese officials will, in a short time, place themselves in a position that will give Japan the opportunity of forcing the hands of Peking. Certainly Lu Cheng-hsiang and Chen Lu would not have taken the steps they have without fully realizing what was in store for them had they undertaken the negotiations for the Government.

It is a pity that some one does not inform the Peking Government and the Chinese public of the exact meaning of the League of Nations. The Japanese are putting their own construction upon this covenant just as they interpreted the Lansing-Ishii Note to their own advantage. We confess that we do not fully appreciate the League of Nations and its possibilities, but most certainly it was not brought into being simply to meet the Sino-Japanese situation that is now under discussion. If we take the present Japanese

interpretations as given to the Chinese, we would be inclined to believe that the creation of the League of Nations was simply to give Japan a free hand in China.

CHINESE THEIR OWN ENEMIES.

Whatever may be the outcome of the present Sino-Japanese negotiations, the Chinese must bear in mind that their own Government surrendered Shantung when the Twenty-One Demands were presented. At the time the Chinese merely held meetings and protested against an outrage without seriously doing anything to make their case strong in the eyes of other nations. It is all very well to say that these demands were wrung from China at the point of the bayonet, but the Chinese must admit that more has been wrung from them by their own Government at the point of the bayonet than has been taken by Japan. It is up to the Chinese to see that their own military masters are crushed, and when this is done the allies of Japan in China will have been done away with. Japan could not perpetrate another lot of twenty-one demands upon China unless she had Chinese doing her bidding.

When the Chinese people and Powers once make up their minds to crush Chinese militarism, we shall have healthy men in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the day of private and informal secret negotiations between Japan and China will be ended.

A Tientsin report states that Chinese physicians practising in the British Concession are required to possess diplomas from recognized institutions, and to hold licenses. It appears that these licenses (a preliminary to registration) are to be issued to them "upon examination by the Chinese police."

LEADING American financial and business representatives are shortly visiting Japan *en route* to China. The American party is understood to comprise representatives of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., with President Moore of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the general object is said to be the improvement of American-Japanese relations not only in the United States but in China.

A contributor to the "World News," discussing the prospects of Bolshevism in China, points out that the country has long enjoyed social equality, that there are no class distinctions, and no Labour Unions. A source of possible trouble lies in the fact that the militarists have become rich, and the middle class poor, while the poor have descended to pauperism, so that naturally from the latter may spring the forces of Chinese bolshevism. The writer counsels an extensive programme for the development of home industries in order to ensure work, houses and food for the hungry, and stem a possible tide of social revolt.

THE NEW JAPANESE LOAN

Militarist Delight

The following message from a Chinese news agency, describing the actual paying over of the Japanese loan concluded on the 18th instant, is rather curiously coloured. It seems both "anti-Peking militarist" and "pro-Japanese." The statement that the Yokohama Specie Bank is the leader in the Japanese loan seems to need confirmation, as this bank is properly one of the Consortium group banks. By whatever side the message may be inspired, it is interesting as a reflexion of what one section of Chinese in Peking are saying.

Peking, Feb. 20.

For meeting the actual requirements of the Chinese Government tide over the financial difficulties of the Chinese new year on account of the failure of the conclusion of the proposed five million pounds sterling loan from the old banking group, the Japanese banks under the leadership of the Yokohama Specie Bank have signed an agreement with Mr. Li Shih-hao, Minister of Finance, for a loan of four and half million dollars on the security of the surplus salt revenue to be repaid in six monthly equal instalments.

To-day is the Chinese lunar new year holiday and there is nothing but high praise for Japan for her timely friendship to China from the mouths of the leaders of the Peiyang Military Party, who are of the opinion that Japan is more reliable than the three Western democratic Powers, Great Britain, the United States and France, whose banks in this country could not produce the meagre sum of seven million dollars jointly while Japanese banks could pay four and half million dollars single-handed within 24 hours of the signing of the loan agreement.

As a matter of fact, the loan should be properly styled as a Japanese "emergency loan" for the Chinese militarists, who will continue to control China with foreign financial assistance. Anyhow, the smart action of the Japanese has placed the Westerners in a rather unfavourable light before the eyes of the common Chinese and this is certainly one of the ways that should be employed by Japan and the Japanese for regaining the goodwill of the Chinese people.

With regard to conditions, the Japanese lenders did not consider them necessary because the money is required for meeting the actual administrative and military expenses of the Peking government. The whole amount was paid out chiefly to the military commanders of North China immediately after its receipt from Japan so that not a single dollar could be spared for the disbandment of the so-called superfluous soldiery which was the most important condition of the old consortium.—Asiatic News Agency.

THE MEDICAL CONFERENCES IN PEKING

From a Correspondent.

The political and social condition of China is not very bright at the present time, but there are strong forces working quietly for the good of the people. Among these are the two medical associations which will hold conferences this week in Peking.

The older, and by far the stronger of the two, is the China Medical Missionary Association, consisting of fully qualified foreign physicians who are connected with Christian missions, of foreign physicians in China in sympathy with their work, and of several Chinese physicians whose medical degrees were obtained abroad. Before the war the Association had about 550 members. A large number went to the Front to attend to the sick and wounded, or to take medical charge of the battalions of Chinese coolies in France. It need hardly be said that all rendered excellent service. Most of these have now returned and it is expected that the conference will be more than usually interesting by their participation in it, because of the exceptional experience and wider outlook gained during the war.

NO LIMITS TO ITS WORK.

As to the general work of the Association there is no limit to its range; it ministers to rich and poor, heathen and Christian without distinction. It has its hundreds of hospitals and dispensaries; leper homes; sanitariums for the tuberculous; institutions for the insane; also schools for the training of medical students and nurses; an organization for instructing the people in matters of public health; it bears the brunt of the campaigns against pneumonic plague and other epidemic diseases; and in various other ways does all it can to promote the health and happiness of the Chinese people. The great value of its services is recognized by the Chinese Government, and by the wealthy China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation which has helped it greatly by generous donations to its hospitals, and enabling many of its members to take special post-graduate courses abroad in the different branches of medicine and surgery.

Many interesting questions will be discussed during the conference—medical, surgical, hygienic and anthropological. Of very great importance will be the consideration of plans for strengthening all mission hospitals in China to such an extent as to raise them to the high level of the fine hospitals in Western lands.

THE CHINESE PIONEERS.

But the best medical service that can be given to the Chinese is to help them to help themselves; to enable them to care for their own sick and injured without foreign aid. In the formation of the National Medical Association of China, which also holds a conference in Peking this week, a very

good beginning has been made in this direction. It was formed in 1915 by about 20 Chinese physicians who were attending a conference of the Medical Missionary Association; very properly they desired to have an organization exclusively their own, and which should include all Chinese doctors who had been trained in Western medicine whether they were interested in Christian missions or not. Its objects are to promote goodwill and union among Chinese practitioners of medicine, to maintain the honour and interests of the profession, and to awaken interest in public health and preventive medicine among the people. Under the leadership of Dr. Wu Lien-teh it has made very good progress. When there is a wider appreciation among the Chinese generally of the value of scientific measures for the preservation of the public health and the relief or cure of disease, so that it will be possible for an unaided practitioner to earn a decent livelihood, more Chinese young men will be drawn to the study of medicine; the Association will then grow very rapidly and probably become in time the chief medical organization of China.

AN INTERNATIONAL CAUSE.

Perhaps few realize the national value of the medical work that is being done. Yet the war has taught us all that no nation can live or die unto itself. If one nation is prosperous, others share in its prosperity; on the other hand, they share also in the political and social consequences of the misery and ignorance even of the most distant peoples. To bring China into line with other nations in the struggle to eradicate disease in its worst forms, especially the epidemic scourges of the race, is a great work with which all foreigners in China should sympathize, if only for their own protection, and the conferences now being held in Peking hold the promise that some day this work will be accomplished.

Deep Inquiry Into Many Matters

By Our Medical Correspondent.

Peking, Feb. 20.

Perhaps the greatest medical conference that has ever been held in China will take place in Peking at the time of the old Chinese New Year, namely between February 21 and 28. Over 200 foreign doctors and 100 Chinese western trained physicians have submitted their names to the secretary, including medicos from Hongkong, Canton, U. S. A., Philippines, Szechuan, Yunnan, Manchuria and other provinces.

This is the second joint conference arranged by the China Medical Missionary Association and the National Medical Association, the respective Presidents being Dr. C. D. Davenport, F.R.C.S. of Shantung Road Hospital, Shanghai, and Dr. Wu Lien-teh, M.D., LL.D. of the Manchuria Plague Bureau. This record attendance may perhaps be due to the unusual attractions of Peking, its splendid climate and the

patronage of the President of China.

AN EXHAUSTIVE PROGRAMME.

An extensive and attractive programme has been drawn up, including general sessions, special sessions on medicine, anatomy, physiology, surgery, public health, ear, nose and throat, ophthalmology, obstetrics and gynecology.

At 9 p.m. on Saturday (February 21) there will be a reception of delegates and their wives at the administration building of the new hospital, when it is expected that speeches of welcome will be made by the two Presidents. The following Sunday (22nd) will be devoted to a reunion, church and sight seeing.

The medical sessions begin in earnest on Monday (23rd), when the vexed problem of standardization of hospitals will be discussed, followed by papers on Anthropological questions in the Far East, Attitude of the Chinese Government towards dissection, leprosy, syphilis, physical measurements of Chinese students and other papers.

On Tuesday (24th), there will be discussed training of nurses, anatomical problems peculiar to China, various surgical matters and a most interesting paper on "Chemical constituents of Chinese wines" by Professor B. E. Read. It is expected that the observations reached will considerably modify our present knowledge of Chinese foods.

On Wednesday (25th) the Chinese Association will have a purely Chinese session devoted exclusively to papers in the Chinese language, while the sectional papers will deal with X-ray work in anatomy, tuberculin treatment, use of typhoid vaccine in China, etc.

On Thursday (25th) interesting questions of diet among Chinese and Koreans, management of the recent cholera epidemic in Harbin, bubonic plague in Shansi, dangers of unhealthy servants, problems of feeding the foreign baby, dysentery, treatment of trachoma among large numbers of men in France, etc., will be dealt with.

Friday (27th) is the last day and will be devoted to business, election of officers, public health exhibits, "movies," and a visit to the President of China in the Palace.

POPULAR LECTURES.

Besides the above regular sessions, are four popular lectures:—

February 23—Experiences with the Chinese Labour Corps in France (Col. Douglas Gray).

February 24—Public Health Education with moving pictures (Drs. S. M. Woo and W. W. Peter).

February 25—Anthropology of Asiatic peoples (Prof. Alex Hrdlicka).

February 26—The Latest Phase of the Narcotic Problem (Dr. Wu Lien-teh).

These public lectures will begin at 8.45 each evening, and it is expected that they will be attended by all classes of people.

Peking has never seen so many doctors as at present and it is hoped that this gathering of modern medical men will help to pave the way for more rapid progress in medicine throughout China.

PEKING NOTES

The Shantung Negotiations

Peking, Feb. 25.

The Government has declared that no steps will be taken in connexion with the Shantung issue before the appointment of a responsible Foreign Minister. On the other hand, those whom the government approached with the portfolio desire to know more definitely the policy of the administration on this question. The result is that no Foreign Minister has been yet secured.

Rumours about the fall of the Chin Cabinet were quite current some time ago. Following the open statement by General Tuan Chi-jui that he is willing to support the present administration, their circulation has ceased.

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, will return to England at the beginning of March. President Hsu Shih-chang held a farewell banquet in his honour last night. General Tuan and the Cabinet officers were present.

It is reported that negotiations with Japan on the Fukien incident will begin early in March.

China will volunteer to open up the former German and Austrian Settlements in Tientsin as commercial centres.—Chung Foo News Agency.

AMOY NOTES

Important Church Union

From Our Own Correspondent.

Amoy, Feb. 11.

The church work of the English Presbyterian Mission and of the Reformed Church of America in South Fukien has for many years been united under one Presbyterian Synod, while that of the London Missionary Society has had its own Provincial Church Council. For some years the advisability of uniting these two bodies to form one United Chinese Church for South Fukien has been realized, and a committee of representatives from each side has been working to effect this.

The points of agreement in faith and practice being many and great, it has now been agreed that the differences in Church government are capable of being re-adjusted and harmonized; and at the beginning of the present year both church bodies held their meetings simultaneously, and a united meeting was also held, at which, after an address in which the principles of Union, its advantages and necessity, were set forth, the Moderator of the Synod and the Chairman of the Provincial Church Council as representing these two bodies, shook hands to signalize the accomplishment of the union, the delegates on both sides rising up and bowing to each other in acknowledgement of this.

The Rev. A. W. Norton, of Foochow, attended on behalf of the North Fukien Missions to express

their congratulations on this auspicious event. This was followed by a united Communion Service, after which committees were appointed to unify the organizations and regulations of the two bodies. During this year each will wind up its affairs as a separate organization, and next year will meet as a united body. The office bearers, time, and place of meeting of the United Church were thereupon decided, thus effecting an important advance which, it is hoped, may be followed in other parts of this Empire.

WRECK OF THE HONGWAN.

On January 9 the str. Hongwan 1st, of the Ho Che Line, left the harbour at about 6.30 p.m. going south, and at 7 o'clock struck a reef adjoining the small island of Siotan. It was then dark, and there was some mist. Mr. Hewitt, the Harbour Master, promptly ordered all the launches to go out to the wreck and take off the passengers, so although there were over 1,000 persons on board, there was not a single casualty.

The Hongwan remained on the rocks for 10 days, during which time fine weather prevailed, otherwise she would have broken in two. She was towed off by the Taikoo salvage steamer which came up from Hongkong for this purpose. Mr. Bolton brought up a breakdown party of 50 expert Chinese workmen for the salvage operations. He did some marvellous work, and made an excellent job of it. The vessel was brought into the outer harbour, where further temporary repairs were effected, and she finally proceeded to Hongkong under her own steam, escorted by the Taikoo. Fortunately the fine weather continued until she reached Hongkong harbour. This was an almost unprecedentedly long period without a gale for this time of the year. An inquiry into the circumstances of the wreck will shortly be held in Hongkong.

MONSTER OPIUM BURNING.

On February 10 six cubic tons of opium, valued at \$250,000, was burned near one of the temples in Amoy in the presence of numerous officials and others. This opium had been seized by the Customs officials during the last 10 months from steamers and launches in Amoy. It is nearly all Chinese opium, grown in the province, and the greater part of it was being exported.

SHOCKING AFFAIR IN HUEIAN.

The county of Hueian is very much disturbed at the present time. Brigands are numerous and troublesome. Within three miles of the district city people are being seized and held to ransom. In the northern section of the county the soldiers of the district magistrate were collecting the tax for planting opium when the villagers assumed a threatening attitude. Fearing violence, the soldiers opened fire upon them, shooting indiscriminately men, women, and children. Fairly reliable figures give the casualties as 65 killed, over 30 seriously wounded, and over 40 missing.

Y. M. C. A. IN HANGCHOW

Dr. Brockman's Visit

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, Feb. 18.

A reception was given on the 16th instant by the Y.M.C.A. in their new building to the Rev. and Mrs. F. S. Brockman, who are visiting some of the principal centres of the work just now in China. Opportunity was taken of the occasion to introduce the missionary community to the fine block which now forms the headquarters of the Y.M.C.A. in Hangchow. It has a spacious roof-garden, lofty and suitably-furnished dormitories and bathrooms, reception-room, reading room, lounge and offices which form the ground-floor. We are told that a water-tower, gymnasium, and clock-tower, etc., have yet to be added before this centre for the Christian propaganda can be called complete. Mr. Eugene Barnett told the audience that it was much owing to the knowledge in architecture for which Dr. Duncan Main was famous in the city that the building in which they were then assembled was brought to its present (almost) perfection. As a member of the Building Committee Dr. Main had given much invaluable advice, which, in his busy life, often meant self-sacrifice for which the Committee could not find words to thank him.

Mr. Brockman gave a solemn address in which he dwelt on the impressions he had received from his visit to Europe and the battlefields of France, Belgium and Italy. He did not wish to strike a pessimistic note, but, as he was there to speak for the Church and the responsibility laid on all its members, he must do his duty and sound a warning. The sin that allowed us to drift into the deadly mistake of leavening our schools and its pupils' minds with the poisonous teaching of German "kultur," till we were caught in the propagandist net, was only equalled by the greater sin of ruling God out of our lives. Those who deny the doctrine of a hell in the next world have seen one in this. The world has to be recreated, and the Church must take its place in the van of that work.

Dr. Main, after warmly thanking the speaker for his inspiring words, again referred to the work of the Y.M.C.A. in this city. A diagram of the well-known "triangle" was drawn on the blackboard by the speaker to illustrate his point. The triangle, he said, could no more stand alone on its point than the Association of which it was the symbol could stand without the support of the missionary societies on the one side and the Chinese Church on the other.

A PROCLAMATION has been issued in Harbin, bidding the citizens of the Czechoslovak Republic to register themselves with their authorities in China in order to be repatriated or to stay abroad.

ANFU CLUB'S FIGHT FOR HONAN

A Menacing Situation

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kaifeng, Ho., Feb. 17.

What promises great possibilities of coming trouble is brewing, indeed coming almost to the boiling point, in our district. For some length of time now we have had no Civil Governor in Honan. The Tuchun has been acting in the double capacity. There have been reports from time to time that a new civil head would be appointed but it would seem as if Tuchun Chao Tin, frowned upon every appointee of the Central Government.

It would seem also that the Anfu Club and its unofficial but undoubted head, Tuan Chi-jui, meant to have their own way in the above-mentioned appointment. Governor Chao is said not to be a member of the Anfu Club: there is no doubt that he has made a great mistake in retaining office in the double capacity. There is also no doubt that during his term of office there have been mistakes made, which may be the fault of his henchmen, but for which the responsibility is his own. These mistakes, and the prime one of having no Civil Governor, are used by his enemies in an attempt to push him out of office.

It appears now that the Anfu Club has a man already to succeed Chao, in the person of General Wu Kuang-hsin who is well established in Honan, with his soldiers posted along the Tsin-Han line and in the south of the province. It seems that General Wu is at present in Peking, but his power remains here, ready to establish him in office on his return. Rumour has it that General Wu is really the nominee of the Premier, whose brother, Chin Yun-eh, is in Chengchow in charge of a full regiment of 12 ying. If the Chengchow Luchang is really for the incoming Tuchun he is in charge of the great strategic centre, and the plans of the military supporters of the present Governor would be futile.

FOREIGNERS IN DANGER.

In connexion with all the rumours that have assuredly put the city in extreme fear, it is only fair to the Governor to add that he is reported as having said that he will not resist the commands of the Government, and that he will commit suicide if his followers take up arms to defend his office. In connexion with the whole business the civil officials have reason to fear that the safety of foreigners may be jeopardized, and in the military alignment of the local men, General Tsai Teh-kuei, intends to remain neutral, and to collect all foreigners in one particular district and defend them. General Tsai is a great friend of all the foreign community here.

In connexion with the appointment of a civil Governor, the name of Mr. Yuan Shao-ming is freely mentioned. Mr. Yuan, who is said

to be a citizen of Chengyanghsien, is an adopted son of the late President, Yuan Shih-kai. Opinion is very freely passed that General Chao would be most willing to establish his office in the military governorship once again, by gladly accepting the Government nominee for the civil governorship.

WUCHANG NOTES

When Icicles Hang by the Wall

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wuchang, Feb. 7.

After a long spell of fine dry weather we have been treated to heavy falls of rain, snow and sleet, accompanied by bitterly cold winds. In fact so high was the wind the other day that several sampans were lost in the Yangtze and a number of their occupants drowned. However the farmers are very pleased with the present weather and look forward with more hope to getting fairly good crops during the coming months, though the pedestrian who has to plod through roads buried in mud and slush, no doubt, has different feelings. What such travel must mean to the Chinese women with their bound feet is beyond one's comprehension.

TIGHT MONEY AND THE SOLDIER.

Owing to the tightness of money here and to the approach of the New Year's settlements the Government financial department has, at the request of the Hankow Chamber of Commerce, granted that body \$200,000 and 400,000 *tai piao*s (cash bills). The merchants have petitioned the Wuchang mint to turn out a large number of silver dollars and the employees at the latter place have been working overtime minting the required coins.

I hear that Tuchun Wang has sent an urgent wire to Peking for funds to pay up part of the arrears of pay due to the military forces in the province and that the authorities in the capital have acceded to his request.

For some four or five years we have had a pretty powerful wireless station near the Great East Gate of this city and a good many people have been wondering what good it was doing there. Now we are told it is to be open for the transmission of messages of private individuals to either Shanghai or Peking at a cost of 20 cents a word.

BOONE UNIVERSITY.

Last Friday Boone University held its annual Commencement Day. Despite the very inclement weather a fairly large number of Chinese and foreign guests assembled in the Stokes Hall. Among those on the platform were the Tuchun, Civil Governor, the American Consul-General and the members of the faculty. Addresses by the two principal officials congratulating the college on the benefits it is conferring upon the youth of China were read. Professor Tsen Tu-

hsien, late dean of the school of Chinese Literature at the Peking Government University, gave an interesting talk on the teaching of Chinese which was greatly appreciated by the audience. Consul-General Heintzelman next delivered an address in which he referred to the importance of Christianity in the future development of China. He also spoke of America's sympathy with this country in all its attempts at reform and advancement. America stood firm for the policy of the "open door" and the maintenance of China's integrity. The Chinese had all the qualities requisite for a truly great nation, and given peace between North and South, and non-interference by foreign powers in its internal affairs, the country was bound to go ahead. The Consul concluded his speech with a few words of advice to the graduating class. The various degrees were conferred and the prizes distributed by Rev. Gilman, President of the University. During the afternoon various selections were rendered by the Boone brass band and the College Glee Club.

NOTES FROM ICHANG

Dynamite for Sunk Ships

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ichang, Feb. 10.

The 2nd battalion of General Wu Kuang-hsing's troops, which has been stationed here for about three years are at present being moved to Yochow as General Wu has been appointed the Tuchun of Hunan. Rumour has it that he has simply changed places with Chang Chinyao, but that it is considered unlikely that the latter will come to Ichang, and we trust that his troops do not.

A Customs party of native divers from Shanghai passed through Ichang recently with sufficient dynamite to blow up the str. Chu-chuan. The question of salvaging her seemingly was out of the question.

Owing to the long drought the river at Ichang is abnormally low. Seldom has there been so long a spell without rain or snow. The country is suffering badly, and the crops are looking poor.

The Rev. Forbes Tocher arrived back from home a few days ago. He served during most of the war in the R.F.A., first in the ranks, and later took a commission. He won the M.C., and happily came through without any injury. He received a very warm welcome from his Ichang friends both foreign and native.

ANOTHER batch of German prisoners who left Japan recently on the Dutch str. Tjislak, is bound for the Dutch East Indies, where the party intend to settle. It is announced also that by courtesy of the Japanese Government, the interned Germans will be given the same travel facilities as ordinary passengers.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TSINANFU

Continued Expansion

The following interesting facts concerning the School of Medicine of the Shantung Christian University at Tsinanfu are compiled from the latest reports issued by that institution. This medical school is claimed to represent the largest piece of international missionary work in China in which the British share equally with the Americans.

The present School of Medicine at Tsinan represents the amalgamation of the Union Medical College, Tsinan, the University of Nanking Medical Department and the Union Medical College of Hankow, together with three classes of students transferred from the Peking Union Medical College, the combination being effected in 1916-17 on the initiation of the Council on Medical Education of the China Medical Missionary Association.

The support of the school is derived from nine co-operating mission boards as follows:—Five English—the Baptist Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the London Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Missionary Society; the English Presbyterian Mission; three American—the American Presbyterian Mission (North), the Southern Presbyterian Mission, the Lutheran United Mission; one Canadian—the Canadian Presbyterian Mission.

The administration of the School is controlled by the Boards of direction of the Shantung Christian University, of which there is one in China and one each in Great Britain and North America, each board being composed of representatives of the co-operating missions, together with certain educational experts.

A STAFF OF SPECIALISTS.

There are at present on the staff, or under appointment and expecting to reach China within the present year, 26 professors and instructors. There are five British and five American whole time and one American part time professors at present on the field, and there the six more under appointment or engaged in the study of the language. There are also two foreign trained Chinese professors and two qualified Chinese instructors. Each member of the faculty is a specialist in his own department.

QUALIFICATIONS OF STUDENTS.

The present enrolment of students (1919-20) contains 99 students in the School of Medicine, and an additional 45 in the Pre-Medical Department of the School of Arts and Science. These students represent 14 different provinces in China and Manchuria, and 19 different Missions, whilst there are in addition, certain students from Government Schools, who are not connected with the Christian Church.

All students are required to have completed a middle school course (presupposing at least 11 years of general schooling) and to pass an entrance examination before being

admitted to the Pre-Medical Department. Two years are devoted to the pre-medical studies, followed by five years in the medical course proper. The standard approximates that which is adhered to in the best medical schools in the West, all scientific subjects being taught by experimental laboratory methods.

The medium of instruction is Mandarin Chinese, but the students are also obliged to learn English, so as gradually to familiarize themselves with English text-books, at the same time as they are following their studies in their own tongue. A translation department has been established in connexion with the school, for the purpose of translating recent medical literature into Chinese.

A large modern hospital is attached to the school of medicine, providing clinical instruction to the students, and at the same time helping to care for the medical needs of the district.

More than 100 graduates have passed out of the Institutions now represented in the School of Medicine. A large majority of these (at least 60 or 70 per cent.) are to-day assisting in mission hospitals in the country or taking charge of such hospitals, the remainder holding various government medical posts, or doing private work.

FOUNDATION AND BUDGET.

The buildings of the medical school and hospital have cost up to the present time approximately \$350,000, the larger part of which was contributed through the English Baptist Mission, to which a substantial grant was made by the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, at the time when the School of Medicine received the students transferred by them from Peking.

The present annual budget of the school, inclusive of foreign salaries, is about \$150,000, this being derived from the grants of the cooperating missions (the larger share being borne by the English Baptist Mission and the American Presbyterian Mission (North), local fees and subscriptions; and an annual subsidy from the China Medical Board. It is estimated that the budget within the next two or three years, when the staff is complete, will be \$225,000, and as the China Medical Board subsidy will decrease at the same time, there is an urgent need for an increased financial support.

THE "Taisho Nichi Nichi" publishes an interview with Mr. Ozaki, a leading member of the Opposition, who seriously questions the wisdom of the Siberian expedition. He does not see the necessity for helping the Czechoslovaks, and declares that if its real purpose be anti-Bolshevik the whole affair might become "a Russo-Japanese war," because he contends that the Soviet Government is unquestionably the strongest controlling power of all Russia. Mr. Ozaki has filed an interpellation in the Diet demanding a clear explanation of the military activities in Siberia.

CHEFOO NOTES

Death of Mrs. Gardiner

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chefoo, Feb. 13.

The unexpected death of Mrs. Gardiner a week ago to-day necessitated the postponement of the ice carnival, which event was to wind up the skating on the rink improvised on the tennis courts of the Recreation Ground. For the last five years the local skating rink has been a great success.

For the third time this year Chefoo has had to mourn the loss of a prominent foreign resident. The case of Mrs. Gardiner was extremely sad as death was so sudden and unexpected. The deceased lady was greatly esteemed. The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon when, despite the bitter cold weather, practically the whole of the foreign community attended. The service was read by the Rev. H. A. H. Lea, who, since his return from France, is undertaking the duties of the local Chaplaincy.

We have now got a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The following have been elected to serve as Executive Committee:—Mr. Sugden, Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Abbott, from the Missionary Body, Mrs. Stooke and Miss Cameron representing the ladies. The four Chinese members chosen are the Taoyin, the Chief of the Chefoo Police, Mr. Tan T'ai, Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Liu, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. A good deal of time was occupied in discussing who should be asked to form an Advisory Body. It was generally thought that this Body should include all the prominent Chinese officials in Chefoo. The Society cannot expect to accomplish much without the aid of the Chinese.

Mrs. King and her daughter left here last night for Tairen, en route to Shanghai for England. Mrs. King is the wife of H. B. M. Consul here and her departure makes another gap in the number of popular hostesses.

THE "Chung Hua Sin Pao" (Canton) says of the fifteen Mongolian M.P.'s who have been in Canton, it has been discovered that six of them are bogus members of the National Assembly claiming membership under fraudulent pretences. These men have now disappeared and are believed to have gone north.

ACCORDING to information, said to come from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and published in the Chinese press, the German residents who found Hankow rather uncongenial during the war are returning. The number given who have come back is twenty-four. This is so far true that several long missing faces are seen to be back in port again.

TARTAR REMNANTS OF KANSU

Curious Survivals

From Our Own Correspondent.

Lanchowfu, Kan, Jan. 31.

It may not be generally known to those outside of Kansu, that the province was not so very long ago largely inhabited by Tartar tribes. And indeed it was not till the days of Hong Wu, the founder of the Ming dynasty 500 years ago, that the Chinese were more or less forcibly "transplanted" to take possession of the land.

FROM THE LOCUST TREE.

In many cases they were unwilling to migrate to the new country. One famous instance may be cited. A large number of people in southern Shansi heard that the Emperor was planning to force some of them to leave their homes and go to Kansu. They heard also a lying rumour that any who sought refuge at the great locust tree in Hongteng would be safe, so there they assembled, a great motley gathering, frightened and bewildered. And to that very locust tree came the soldiers, and from that sacred refuge they were sent in batches to colonize the new dominions of the Empire—the lands of northern Shensi and Kansu that once belonged to the rude Tartar clans.

So that to this day, in many parts of the province if you ask the Chinese inhabitants where they came from, they will say "we came from the locust tree at Hongteng" and though the tree has now disappeared, the spot is still marked by a monument.

Now these Tartar tribes left their mark on the speech and habits of the people and in place names the same old influence appears, as Titao, Fukiang, Akan, Ula, Kalawan. But beyond these obscure traces, it is worth remembering that the Tartar peoples still exist in some parts of Kansu, and have even retained their distinctive speech and their peculiar dress to a lesser extent.

THE OLDER FAITH.

Of these Tartar areas one lies southwest of Lanchow—a tract of some 3,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 200,000 of Tartar stock who have all become Moslems. How their religion was changed, or when, is a mystery. Was it a result of preaching or of the sword? No one seems to know. And the curious thing is that across the Yellow River, their cousins in the other Tartar area have clung to the cruder animistic faith, largely coloured by the usual Chinese religious beliefs.

It is only among this latter branch of the stock that the old dress is still preserved, and even there its use is largely dying out. The men as a rule wear only Chinese clothes, of an old-fashioned type however, and there is a little in their faces to show their nationality. A close observer might notice differences from Chinese in their longer faces, straggling eyebrows and larger

noses. Some of them have almost sandy-coloured hair and eyes.

FEMININE FANCY.

But the dress of the women is distinctive. They wear a skirt, usually red, or with a bright coloured border, pleated, and open in front. Their upper garments are short, and their feet are quite loosely bound. They wear large silver earrings, about three inches in diameter, and their hair is arranged in a most remarkable cone—the side hair passing upwards and inwards for about six inches, and then passing into a sort of tube, apparently of string, into which also the back hair passes upwards from below. It sounds a little obscure, I am afraid, but the general appearance is that of a pyramid and the effect is rather pretty. Perhaps it might be a fresh idea for modistes, *verh sap*.

SHIBBOLETH.

These Tartars are not all of quite the same language. The Moslem Tartar's speech differs considerably from that of the other stock, yet the one people can understand the other to some extent. The Moslem Tartars use their speech freely and openly, in addition to, or instead of, Chinese. But the animistic Tartars have been losing their language ever since the great Moslem rebellion about 50 years ago—after that time race hatred was so marked that the Chinese killed those who did not speak Chinese, or even those who were heard speaking in Tartar, probably under the impression that all were Moslems. Of these aborigines, about 1,000 are said to have turned Moslem during the rebellion, though the rest were thrown more than ever into the arms of the Chinese. None of them, as far as I have heard, can read Tartar. After all, these people seem to be in a state of rapid absorption by the more intelligent and civilized race—the all pervading Chinese.

CHEERY CHEKIANG

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kashing, Feb. 25.

The China New Year has passed quietly, excepting the noise in honour of the God of Wealth.

Unfortunately for others, two of our citizens drew prizes in the lottery last year, one for \$45,000 the other for \$15,000, so there has been a rush to buy tickets and shares in tickets. Estimates vary, but \$20,000 is said to have been remitted from this city.

A virulent type of "flu" seems to be going through the country districts. Children 10 years and under succumb quickly; adults recover more often, especially when careful.

The soldiers relaxed from duty long enough to have a burlesque parade and made fun for the onlookers.

Political matters seem to be out of mind and absent from conversation. The common people do not care apparently what happens in government circles. The students are off on holiday, no outbreak from them. Local banks seemed to

be easy after a profitable year. The silversmiths did a large business in selling gold for hoarding.

All now look to a new year for improvement, everybody more or less cheerful. Farm lands are selling cheaply, labour overabundant.

Shooting parties secured less game than usual.

THE BRIGANDS' MISTAKE

An Official Not for Sale

From Our Own Correspondent.

Huaking, Ho., Feb. 11.

The "national game" of brigandage that has been simply a terror in north Honan for the past year or two has considerably subsided. The robbers have been executed in large batches, and this has had a deterrent effect on those who have been fortunate enough to have escaped. Schoolchildren kidnapped when on the way to school, villages attacked and looted, rich men captured and held for ransom, have been the order of the day in many parts. Mission work has been very much interrupted and appeal to the officials in charge of the districts has had little result. A combination of circumstances, however, has been too much for the robbers, making the way of the transgressor not only hard but unhealthy.

The local official had been working in perfect harmony with the robbers. "Pay me so much and you may rob as much as you like" was his working policy, and the robbers consequently waxed very bold in their wicked way. But a Christian official has been sent from the provincial capital, who was thoroughly in earnest in exterminating these armed bands preying on the people, and executions of robbers became frequent. Alas for the robbers they were caught between the jaws of the nut-crackers, for about the same time, the local official put up his prices, and declared his revised policy as "pay me so much more or I will denounce you to this new man who is making things so hot for you." Between the two the organized bands were broken up. Many fled into other districts, others gave up their brigandage and to show their sincerity have been helping the officials to trace out their former associates in crime.

TRADE IN OPIUM.

Little or no opium is grown in north Honan, but the trade still flourishes. Opium and morphia are doing a roaring trade. We seldom see the morphia needle in use, but the traffic in pills is very great. Especially is this true of Wuan in the extreme north of the province, which is on the direct route to Shansi, where morphia is sold to an extent almost beyond our power to believe.

Drought and dust-storms have been the order of the day for some months until recently a fall of snow has broken the drought and given the winter wheat crop some hope of surviving, and has brought about a pause in the soaring of food stuff prices.

SNOW v. INFLUENZA

Sharp Epidemic in Kiangsu

From Our Own Correspondent.

Suchien, Ku., Feb. 14.

Welcome snow, long-looked for, has come at last, and come to stay. The country has been white for a week, and to-day heavy snow is still falling. The farmers are delighted and already grain has gone down in price. Since the snow came we have not heard quite so much of sickness. For the last few weeks we have had a great many deaths, both in the city and surrounding neighbourhood. Neither foreign nor native doctors seem to know what the disease is; evidently a new form of influenza that attacks the throat and in many cases the patient succumbs in one night. In one home five children died. The Chinese doctors in nearly every case resort to "needles"; the patient is stuck over with needless, till, in one case we heard about, the patient swelled up and evidently died from blood poisoning.

So bad did the disease become that in some cases, children were sent to school with a scarf round their mouths as a substitute for a mask. In one street I counted 16 doses of Chinese medicine the dregs of which had been thrown out in the street.

There have been a great many fires this winter, possibly because of the dry season, one old woman and two children were at different times burned to death. I hear two new foreign pumps and hose have been added lately to the Fire Brigade's equipment. One of the old-fashioned pumps on a recent occasion refused to work, got plugged and the emergency was met by one of the firemen applying his teeth as forceps.

The egg factory was closed some time ago because of the frost, and with no canal traffic the prices of pork and fowls have gone down considerably. Grass for burning, because of the snow and difficulty of bringing it into the city, has gone up to nearly a dollar a load.

There is little to report up here except preparations for ushering in the New Year. Judging from the numerous stalls on the street, filled with incense and candles it bids fair to be a very busy New Year. The country people, with snow four inches deep, are looking forward to "passing the year" in peace and quietness, as no thieves dare risk their foot prints.

MARY Pickford is about to pay a visit to England. She will embark on a programme of films, which are to include Sir James Barrie's "The Little Minister," and some of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's works. She will have her own director, photographer, and other technical experts, but will recruit most of her company from the ranks of English actors, being of the opinion that the spectacle of American actors trying to play the parts of Englishmen, especially to English audiences, is apt to be rather funny.

KUEICHOW ROBBERS

Uselessness of Soldiers

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kueiyang, Kuei., Jan. 28.

Robberies are getting more prevalent than ever, I have heard of 14 instances in this month alone. One, which occurred only a few days ago, took place 10 li from Chenyuan city where a large body of troops is stationed. It makes one wonder whether they can be in league with the robbers.

I learn from Mr. Hayman, who has arrived here, that the escort of 15 soldiers sent out to protect the goods he was bringing, kept to the rear, and in front of a band of opium merchants coming with silver to this city. For all the good they were, the soldiers might have been protecting these merchants who, of course, succeeded in getting their things safely out of danger. Whereas Mr. Hayman has suffered very considerable loss.

We have in this city an officer appointed specially for the suppression of robbers and holding the title of "officer commanding for the suppression of robbers throughout the province of Kueichow." Every now and again his men bring in some poor wretches who are called robbers and who are in most cases shot, but I am afraid that, generally speaking, they are just petty thieves, and not robbers in the sense generally understood.

NOTES FROM SZECHUAN

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mienchow, Sze., Jan. 30.

The Sino-foreign enterprise of which I told you some weeks back is developing apace. A school for the blind is in progress of formation to be started in Mienchow. The services of a Mr. Wang from Hankow have been secured to come and take charge; and I hope at some future date to be able to write and tell of the work that is being done.

It is reported that there is fighting to the north in the neighbourhood of Kuangüen, but I cannot give any particulars.

The General in command here has been celebrating his mother's 60th birthday. Notices were posted to the effect that all who wished might send their "congratulations" to his headquarters. Many did so, and for several days the city was lively with the din of theatricals, and the other accompaniments of Chinese merry-making.

Negotiations have been proceeding between the Mission and the authorities for a road to take the place of the one appropriated by the military. The point is that the girls from the Mission School cannot get through to church except by passing over the parade ground. This both the military and civil authorities admit is very undesirable, and an arrangement has been made, to provide a road

through a hitherto private way. Presumably the city generally will benefit by the plan.

MANCHURIAN NOTES

Chinese New Year Rush

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kirin, Feb. 14.

As we approach the end of the Chinese year the rush and bustle intensifies. Streets are crowded. Every one seems to be buying. Everyone seems to be wrangling over money, creditors dunning debtors for their debts and debtors hurrying feverishly from moneylender to moneylender. Short loans cost from three per cent. to seven per cent. per month, mortgages on property are hastily contracted and title deeds change hands as security. The country traffic is now at its height.

Early this month there was a heavy snowfall over all Manchuria, which, though delaying trains and carting for a few days, has greatly improved the roads for sledge traffic in this neighbourhood.

The depreciation of the local government notes is causing as much vexation as ever. Promises of a unified Manchurian currency with a Mexican dollar basis, profuse and persistent though they are, are far from being fulfilled.

MISSIONS HIT BY EXCHANGE

Protestant Missions in Manchuria are being much harassed by the ever soaring price of silver. Estimates sent to the home base are out of date before they reach their destination. The Home Churches are unable to keep pace with the increased demands in sterling. Retrenchment has begun, but is very difficult to carry out without seriously crippling the efficiencies of the various departments. For example, if a school or college is not kept warm enough or its teaching staff reduced, its standard and reputation soon suffers. Similarly, if the fees of a hospital are increased beyond a certain point to make it self-supporting, it may indeed be made to pay its way, but at the cost of losing its privilege of ministering to the suffering poor.

The Chinese Christian Church in Manchuria, though doing its share, is still far from being wealthy enough to shoulder the larger financial responsibility of the missionary institutions and agencies now at work.

In an official order just issued the Admiralty announce that the King has approved the grant of a clasp to the officers and men who have been awarded the "1914 Star" and who actually served under the fire of the enemy in France and Belgium between August 5, 1914, and midnight, November 22-23, 1914. A note states that service in the R.N.A.S. Dunkirk, and certain other units does not qualify for the clasp.

WEIHAIWEI NOTES

Honour to Hospital Staff

From Our Own Correspondent.

Weihaiwei, Feb. 12.

To-day a very pleasant function took place at the Government Civil Hospital, when the doctors and hospital assistants who did their duty so faithfully during the severe epidemic of cholera last year were all the recipients of congratulatory tablets from the Chinese of the villages most affected. Six villages gave a tablet of satin inscribed to Drs. Muat and Siddiq Ahmed and the assistants, on which was inscribed the words 起死回生 meaning, "to bring back the dead to life again." One can see the force and appropriateness of the words when we remember that not a few of those brought to the hospital were carried in a litter, and had already donned their burial garments, and that the most of these cases recovered. The village of Tientsun gave a tablet with the inscription 救世活人 meaning of these words being "Relieve: make alive."

On behalf of the Government, Mr. A. P. Blunt, in the absence of the Commissioner, through sickness, presented to Asst. Surgeon Siddiq Ahmed a microscope in recognition of his services during the outbreak, and to all the assistants double pay for this month.

A large number of foreigners were present to witness the ceremony, and to do honour to those who rendered such noble service, during those trying days when death was stalking through the land.

A SHIPWRECK.

On February 6 the str. Toyo Maru bound from Tairen to Japan with a cargo of beancake, ran on the rocks at the N. E. Lighthouse, and is a total loss. No loss of life is reported. On Sunday morning, the 8th, the str. Kwangping, of which Capt. Bugden is in command, picked off the rocks at the above place the captain and 1st engineer and brought them into this port. The crew and passengers all got ashore at the Lighthouse, and came overland to Weihaiwei.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Blunt, on the arrival of a son and heir, on Sunday, the 8th.

I am glad to report that his Honour, the Commissioner, is now convalescent, and making a good recovery from his severe attack of the flu.

On account of the big rise in the price of cotton yarn, the Chinese of the Territory are using cotton wool and spinning it themselves into thread as it is so much cheaper.

Telegraphic communication is now established between here and Wenteng and Shihiao which will be a great convenience to many in the district.

Mr. Southcott, of this port, has several projects in hand which, if carried through, will be of considerable benefit. He has got the Delco Light installed in his offices, and crowds of Chinese come along every night to see it.

The Industrial Development Co. of China are shortly sending down two engineers as the company have applied to the Government for the franchise for waterworks, so it looks as if the port is taking on a fresh lease of life.

Still another project is in hand, that of salt refining similar to what is being done by a Chinese firm in Tientsin. I hear that already a reliable man has left here to see the working of this industry at Tientsin so as to make a start here as soon as possible, so we hope in due time to see a big trade done in well-refined table salt.

WOODEN HOUSES.

With regard to your recent article on wooden structures, it may be of interest to your readers to know that the residence of the manager of the E. E. Telegraph Co. is built of Borneo hardwood, and was erected on the Island by the first manager for the company, Mr. Macgregor, when he came here in 1900. In 1913 Mr. Stewart, the present manager, added a verandah, using local wood, and neither of these structures shows any sign of decay. The building is repainted every three years, although I hear it is not necessary to do it so frequently. It is understood that one of the local residents is to invest in one of the Canadian huts which have been mentioned in these columns.

We are glad to welcome to our midst Mrs. Barnes, wife of Dr. Barnes, the new doctor who is helping Dr. Muat in his work in the Territory. Inspector Whittaker has returned from furlough, and got a warm welcome back to the port. Mrs. Whittaker returns a little later.

A despatch from Harbin says that certain Bolshevik agents from Siberia have arrived there, and it is feared that they are trying to influence the workmen and labourers on the Chinese Eastern Railway. These agents inform the people that the leaders and adherents of the Bolshevik movement are "democrats" and that they will be China's real saviours and would work with them to stop tyranny and foreign intervention. Some Chinese have been arrested as sub-agents.

An American daughter of a post-war Croesus is said to have received on Christmas morning an \$85,000 Russian sable coat. It was a kind of dolman, a garment of rare loveliness consisting of ninety-three skins from animals trapped in the interior of the Burgesin region of wild Siberia. The extraordinary price paid for a luxury weighing a little more than five pounds was at the rate of \$1,062 an ounce. The coat was valued approximately at fifty-two times its weight in gold. And yet this Brooklyn firm, which has trading posts in Alaska, Russia and other cold and forbidding regions of the world, says that sables this year are "not the most expensive furs." An advance of 50 to 75 per cent. has been made in these gifts for the rich since last spring.

WEDDING AT WEIHAIWEI

Macartney-Smith

From a Correspondent.

Weihaiwei, Feb. 12.

A wedding was celebrated at Weihaiwei on February 7, when Mr. Amherst Macartney, Controller of the Eastern Extension A. & C. Telegraph Co., of Chefoo, second son of the late Sir Halliday Macartney, K.C.M.G., M.D., and brother of Sir George Macartney, K.C.I.E., recently British Consul-General at Kashgar, was married to Mary Annie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith of Penzance, Cornwall.

The wedding took place at the "Yamen," and the marriage rites were performed by Mr. A. P. Blunt, Senior District Magistrate. The register was signed by Mrs. Stewart, Major C. F. Knaggs, and Dr. Muat. The bride, who wore a fawn costume and wine coloured hat, was given away by Major Knaggs.

The ceremony was followed by a quiet reception, held at the residence of Major and Mrs. Knaggs, and among the guests present were Lady Stewart Lockhart, Captain and Mrs. House, Dr. and Mrs. Muat, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Bruce Shepherd. Sir James Stewart Lockhart was unable to be present.

The bride and bridegroom are spending the honeymoon in Weihaiwei, and after a short stay will leave for Chefoo.

NAVAL ITEMS.

I hear that Captain House, the Naval Executive Officer on the Island, is under orders to proceed Home. Capt. House, R.N., has been stationed in Weihaiwei for the last 10 years. His successor Capt. Stevenson, R.N., is expected to arrive at the end of March. He is well known in this part of China; in 1910 he was out here as Senior Officer of the destroyer flotilla, when he made many friends, who will be ready to welcome him back.

It is rumoured that the submarine flotilla attached to the China Squadron is coming up early in April, so probably the Fleet will follow soon after. This will be the first time that a British submarine has been in these waters, and not since the autumn of 1914 has the Fleet been anchored in Weihaiwei.

I understand that the number of naval families coming to Weihaiwei this year will be in excess of what it was in the old battle squadron days, and that half the Island Hotel is already reserved for them.

It is reported from Mukden in the Japanese Press that American capitalists are now negotiating with Chinese capitalists for the establishment of a Sino-American bank with a capital of 10,000,000 yuan, with the head office at Mukden. Mr. Baker, formerly American Consul at Mukden, is said to be intimately interested in the undertaking.

THE FLIGHT FROM KRASNOYARSK

The Fight for Irkutsk

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vladivostok, Jan. 8.

Your readers must by this time be aware of the trouble in Siberia. With the rot that set in, the army melted away like snow before the sun, and the Bolsheviks are having a triumphal march into the land of Canaan. The new cabinet that was formed with Pepelaieff at the head, proved itself rather inimical to the old order of things and more democratic. But even this came too late. Advantage was taken of the opportunity by the Socialist Revolutionaries, and a rising planned at Irkutsk, the present seat of the Koltchak government. In the meantime, Novo-Nikolaievsk had fallen. Tomsk had been taken by the S-R's, and the intermediate towns were ready.

KOLTCHAK'S LAST MOVE.

Judging that it was time to get out, your correspondent had the good fortune to get a place on General Beckett's cars at Krasnoyarsk. We left that town on December 21, attached to the Prime Minister's train. Immediately in front of us was Admiral Koltchak, and he held us up a great deal. General Pepelaieff, brother of the Prime Minister, was also on our train, and as far as could be gathered, was doing something on his own account in the way of revolution.

However, at Station Kashmet, on December 26, news was obtained that the S-R party had started a revolution at Irkutsk. We were detained here all that day and night, and left next morning, attached to a Czech train. On the 29th we reached Tulun, and here heard that an arrangement had been come to between the Czech commandant and the revolutionaries that no military operations were to take place there for two days, i.e., till December 31. From Tulun, we went on to Cherekhovo, the station near the mines.

Here 10 waggons loaded with revolutionaries all armed to the teeth, were attached to our train. On the morning of the 31st we arrived at Innokentievskaya, six versts from Irkutsk, and stood here all day, because fighting was going on at the Irkutsk station. The sound of the firing could be heard. At about seven that night we got into Irkutsk, but all was then quiet. Later on, however, firing broke out again, and could be heard at intervals through the night. The next morning found us attached to the train on which the High Commissioner was.

BRITISH SUBJECTS SAVED.

All British subjects had been warned to get out of the town, and were all on the train, as were also a great many Russian ladies. This was done, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Nash, the Consul at Irkutsk, who did everything in his power

to help them as did also Mr. Ledward, who was in charge of the train. (In parenthesis, we might remark on the futility, recently illustrated rather glaringly at another town, of appointing honorary vice-consuls in Russia. The appointment is valued and used more for the prestige it brings to the incumbent than for any real use to the British Empire. An illuminating instance will be found in Mr. Beagle's book "Commercial Russia.")

THE JAPANESE ARRIVE.

On the night of December 31, a party of the revolutionaries got into the barracks of the 28th regiment at Irkutsk, but was again driven out. New Year's night was spent in much waste of ammunition by both sides. The same day, 600 Japanese soldiers arrived and occupied the station, thus putting an end to its neutrality, for the Czechs had adopted a neutral attitude in the matter as long as the railway was not touched. An armistice was declared the next day and lasted till we got out of Irkutsk on January 4. In the meantime all the towns up the line as far as Krasnoyarsk were taken by the revolutionaries, and as the Social-Revolutionary party is the right wing of the Bolsheviks, we might say that the whole of Siberia down to Irkutsk is in their hands.

SOME HOT FIGHTING.

We could not go into the town of Irkutsk itself, but from people who had come across in the hopes of getting away on one or other of the trains, gathered that the revolutionists had got the "Baraxolka" that is, the second-hand goods bazaar, and parts of Lapniss, Preobrazhenskaya and Salamatofskaya Streets. The Cadets of the Orenburg Officers' School attacked them here and some hot fighting was witnessed. Simionov's men had also come up in the meantime and their presence in the town quietened the minds of the inhabitants. About 15 versts from Irkutsk we met two of Simionov's armoured trains, the "Otvazhni" and the "Ataman." From here onwards the journey proved uneventful, we reaching Verkhne Udinsk on January 7—Russian Christmas Day. Our train left here at four in the morning.

31 DEGREES BELOW ZERO.

We arrived at Chita on the 10th, sometime during the night. It was very very cold, being 31 degrees below zero, Réaumur. Everything was quiet here at the time, although the members of the Railway Mission left on our train. From Chita onwards there was no disorder of any kind. We arrived at Harbin on the 18th and four days later, on the morning of the 22nd January arrived at Vladivostok, exactly 32 days from the date of our departure from Krasnoyarsk. It had taken us exactly a week to do the same journey three months earlier.

The first Finnish Minister to Japan, Mr. Ramostet, has arrived at Tokio.

WHEN VLADIVOSTOK TURNED

The Bolshevik Advance Guard

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vladivostok, Feb. 5.

To the observer, Vladivostok presented all the signs of an impending upheaval at the end of January. There was an uneasy feeling in the air, while the endless orders and regulations which were issued by the powers-in-being pointed clearly to the fact that one last attempt was being made to preserve the reins of government in the hands that had misused them. The leaders of the Zemstvo were arrested in order to prevent them from giving any help to the rebellious elements.

THE FIRST OUTBREAK.

At last, on the evening of January 20, the Hussar regiment quartered in the Commercial School refused to obey the orders of its officers. The school was at once surrounded by the marine Cadets and the officers in training at Russian Island. General Oi tried to make peace between the parties, but with no result. In the morning about five or six shells were fired into the school and then the soldiers surrendered. The leaders were arrested and the others were given a wiggling.

In the meantime the Officers School at Russian Island began to show signs of weakening from its allegiance, about one-fourth of the school showing signs of rebellion. The Duma and other public bodies passed resolutions condemning the Koltchak party, and on the evening of the 30th it was apparent to everybody that General Rozanoff would have to give up the government.

On the night of January 31, the Vladivostok garrison which was preparing to go into the woods to join the partisan bands was given orders by the Revolutionary Staff to remain in town. An Allied consultation was held, which after a long and stormy discussion resolved to preserve strict neutrality and let what was to happen, on the understanding that everything was to be managed without bloodshed. Japanese and American patrols were put out everywhere to preserve order.

ROZANOFF'S HOUSE ATTACKED.

At five o'clock in the morning, the third Company of the 35th Siberian Rifles, under Forychik Bikoff arrived at Rotten Corner, at the head of the Golden Horn, and occupying the trams, came into town to besiege General Rozanoff's quarters. Near the Maltseffski Bazaar, they were warned that armoured cars were guarding the general's house, and so they split up into attack formation. When they came near the house, they were met by an officer, one of Kalmikoff's men, who fired several shots at them and then ran. In the meantime, the Cosacks, guarding the general, for-

tified themselves in the Narodni Dom and opened fire from machine-guns, and also got a three-inch gun into action. After half an hour's firing, seeing that resistance was useless, the Cossacks surrendered as also did the remaining officers.

When the house was entered, it was found that General Rozanoff had disguised himself in civilian clothes and escaped by the back door to the Japanese Staff on the Pushkinskaya Street, not far away, together with several of his officers. The other government offices and departments were also occupied without any bloodshed. Colonel Verigo, attempting to resist was arrested. All the garrison in Vladivostok joined the revolutionists. Several officers were arrested in the "Lyoff" hotel on the Morskaya Ulitsa, not far from the British Consulate. One of the Reds told the writer that a large number of bombs, together with many rifles and much ammunition was discovered here.

THE PEOPLE APATHETIC.

The revolution was carried out under the flag of the local Zemstvo, which published a proclamation calling on the people to preserve calm and order, and to support it as the only representative authority in the region. Up to now, there has been no infringement of the peace, although several robberies have occurred.

In general, the tone of the people is apathetic in the extreme. Although the papers state that the revolutionary soldiers were met with loud hurrahs, etc., etc., as they marched past the Zemstvo offices on Saturday evening, the writer cannot agree with them. The enthusiasm was very half-hearted, not more than a quarter of those present cheering, and that more from a sense of duty than from anything else. We do not want to belittle anything or anybody, but it only confirmed our previous opinion that everybody is sick and tired of the constant disorder and fighting and would only be too glad to see one government and peace and order restored in the country.

The attempt of the Japanese to interfere has only made them more unpopular than ever, the proclamation issued by General Oi leading to a strike in the port and on the railways on Saturday, the 31st, the day of the revolution. It is alleged that they had everything ready to occupy the country, but how far this is true, we cannot say. We can only say that they are holding themselves very quiet and are in no way interfering or otherwise infringing the neutral attitude adopted by the Allies.

AN OMINOUS QUIET.

Anyway, the local revolutionaries are very much afraid of interference from Japan, and are advising their followers to keep quiet. As General Oi stated in his manifesto that his one desire was to keep order till the Czechs were got out of the country, we may be sure that the Japanese will be here for some months at least.

But the question arises, will the leaders of the revolutionaries be able to hold their followers in check for so long a time, more especially in view of the fact that the irresponsible local press is busy stirring up feeling against the Allies in general and against the Japanese in particular? We very much doubt it. The patience of the mob will soon wear out and as their fingers are already itching to get at the riches they conceive themselves defrauded of, the time will soon come when all restraint will be swept away and we shall have the events of 1917 repeated.

The revolution here has passed off too quietly, entirely too quietly in our opinion. The same thing occurred in 1917, everything was entirely too quiet at the start. As soon as the meetings start, as they have, and as soon as party feeling begins to run high, so surely will we have the excesses of the past three years repeating themselves. There is no doubt about it, unless the Bolshevik government can stop them. The Zemstvo will not be able to keep the power long, neither will the Socialist Revolutionaries who have proved their incapacity to rule time and time again.

And they are only the advance guard of Bolshevism. Tomsk was taken by them and handed over to the Bolsheviks. Irkutsk also. Vladivostok will also be handed over, and we shall have Bolshevism triumphant from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean.

HOW NIKOLSK WENT DOWN.

Going back to the events of the last week, the final stimulus to the fall of the Koltchak government was given by the taking of Nikolsk. A certain Stepanenko, the leader of the Bolshevik bands in the vicinity, asked for a general amnesty for himself and his followers if they laid down their arms. This was granted by the authorities, and marching into the town in order to surrender—a pretext—Stepanenko and his merry men seized Nikolsk under the noses of the government. The local garrison as usual went over and the loyal troops, of whom there were a mere handful, had to surrender after an attempt to escape. A delegation was sent to Vladivostok to Gen. Rozanoff to demand his surrender, but was met with a refusal and was sent back to Nikolsk. They must have still been on the way when things at this town turned over.

It was stated that General Rozanoff and several of his intimates had made arrangements to escape on the str. Orel, together with the gold reserve. But at the last moment, the officers on board refused to take the general, as they feared the stokers and sailors would strike. They set off without him, but were stopped by the battery on Russian Island firing several shots at the boat. She was then beached in full view of the firers. There they left her, but in the night she got off the sands and sneaked out of harbour unmolested.

The General, as stated above, is in hiding at the Japanese staff, while about 200 officers with several women and children are also uninvited guests enjoying the hospitality of the Japanese.

VAST BOOTY VANISHED.

With regard to the gold reserve of the Russian Government, only a portion is now left in the hands of the new government. When the Siberian Government troops took Kazan, they got (1) gold in bars and in money worth a little more than 650 million roubles, (2) 531 boxes of gold and platinum coins, medals, jewels, etc.; (3) about eight-millions of roubles in silver money and (4) about 133 millions of government loans from the chief Government Savings Bank at Petrograd. This money was taken first to Samara, then to Cheliabinsk and finally to Omsk. According to the figures published by the Koltchak Government in 1919, June, the treasure was valued at 651½ million roubles. What has become of all this treasure is unknown. Part of it has already been given to Japanese bankers, part was taken away by the Orel, while the train preceding Koltchak's, which left Krasnoyarsk on December 20 last, has been captured by the Socialist Revolutionaries at Irkutsk.

A SWEDISH SPY'S GRIM ENDING.

Your readers will remember that in 1918, the writer stated that Dr. Sven Hedblum, representative of the Swedish Red Cross at Habarovsk, had been arrested on a charge of espionage by Kalmikoff and that he was stated to have escaped into China. Particulars of his death have now been made public. It seems that Sven Hedblum and his assistant, a Dane named Opshaw, were under guard in a box car. A day or so after their arrest Xorunzhi Salamakhin and Sotnik Evreinoff came to the waggon, provided with a rope. Informing the prisoners that they were spies, the officers ordered the convoy to strip the men to their under garments, and when this was done, a Serb named Yulenek tied the noose round Hedblum's neck and hanged him. Opshaw was then finished with in a similar manner. An Estonian typist named Koff was also murdered, after she had been violated by an officer.

In the night, several officers from Kalmikoff's staff came in an automobile and wrapping the bodies in cloth already provided for the purpose, took them away and threw them into a gutter near the barracks of the River Fleet. The automobile was said to have been driven by a cadet from the Habarovsk Cadet Corps named Kanagirei. Koff is said to have been shot by the same Yulenek on the road to the place of execution.

It is announced that personal gifts from the Emperor of Japan to public celebrities will no longer include the saké cup, this to mark the Emperor's desire to discourage the practice of drinking.

AWAITING THE REDS

The Zemstvos' Interregnum

From Our Own Correspondent.

Harbin, Feb. 13.

The news of the taking of Habarovsk by the revolutionary troops sent from Vladivostok and Nikolsk is premature. Kalmikoff has still the town in his hands. The Red force is, however, slowly drawing nearer to the Amur port, and indications show that the local population is welcoming them. The slowness of their advance is due to the bad state existing along the railway. Kalmikoff is reported to have at his command only 700 men, so that without Japanese support it is likely he will have to retire from Habarovsk without offering resistance and attempt to join up with Simionov's force in Transbaikalia.

* A later telegram says that Habarovsk went over without a shot fired.—Ed.

A Congress of Ussuri Cossacks has declared that Kalmikoff is no longer in their circle and calls upon all Ussuri Cossacks to try and effect his capture and to hand him over to the authorities for court martial owing to his numerous misdeeds perpetrated in the Ussuri district.

It is further stated that the troops who are likely to remain loyal to Simionov are under 3,000 men at the outside, and that many are already taking French leave of the detachment.

Everything is quiet and orderly at the present moment at both Vladivostok and Nikolsk and in the surrounding districts, but such an ideal state of affairs is not likely to exist for long. The Zemstvo representatives have but a small armed force on which they can rely once the Soviets make their appearance from the West. Indications all point to the fact that the Zemstvo authorities are fully cognizant that they must give way eventually to Soviet rule.

This means to say that the wealthy and bourgeois classes in the Russian Littoral will elect to leave the country within a short time. This is what is actually happening at Irkutsk; most of this class are leaving for Harbin. Such a state of affairs makes it possible for the writer to predict that Harbin and the railway area of northern Manchuria generally will become the ultimate homes of this class, for here they will be free from molestation for some time to come.

Once the Soviet rule is complete throughout Siberia, Harbin will be the haven for the Russian well-to-do classes, whilst those who have little or no means will leave the town to try and make their fortunes under the new Russian Soviet régime. The prosperity of Harbin is thus likely to increase perceptibly during the coming year. The Chinese will be the first to benefit by this.

MEMBERS of the Japanese Diet have had their annual allowance increased from Y.2,000 to Y.3,000.

CRIMINALS ACROSS THE BORDER

Harbin's New Pest

From Our Own Correspondent.

Harbin, Feb. 17.

Crime at the present moment is on the increase, fresh criminals apparently arriving from over the Siberian border, owing to the general upheaval in Russian territory. The latest victim of note is Doctor Baron Butberg, the Police Surgeon, whose residence was visited at nightfall by six armed and masked burglars.

They entered the premises by the back, and after huddling together the Chinese servants, who all happened to be in the kitchen at the time, cut the telephone wires, called "hands up" to the doctor and his wife, a Chinese lady. It was the latter who was called upon to show where the money was kept and after the burglars were handed over some 20,000 Romanoff roubles, they appeared to be satisfied and left the place without taking with them many valuable curios that the Baron possesses. The criminals showed plenty of audacity, for the house in question is only a stone's throw from the Police Station.

POLITICAL SUSPECT.

The doctor makes light of his loss, for he has had much worse experiences during the past two years, having spent many months in prison as a "political." He appears to have been, for some unfathomed reasons, the special butt of the Secret Service Police, and it is only recently that he has been released.

All those acquainted with the doctor, and he has many friends both Russian and foreign, owing to his long years of residence in this cosmopolitan city, know only too well that he takes no active part in Russian political life, and is a very busy man professionally. Unfortunately for himself, he is outspoken in his views, and being a Russian has fallen a prey to that most detested relic of the Tsarist days—the secret service.

Not long ago, the C. I. D. department of the Police managed to make a wholesale capture of a gang of some 10 criminals directly concerned in the Birjovaya murder (where a husband and wife lost their lives) and the robbery in New Town where a well-known business man was robbed of some two millions worth of jewellery and money.

Their chief is a young man and a student, he is of a respectable family and has a good appearance. Some three years ago he was implicated in an attempted safe robbery at Cheerin's Emporium in New Town, having made a hole in the roof and entered the office by cutting a hole in the ceiling. The keen ears of the night watchman frustrated the successful accomplishment of the burglary.

SUSPICIOUS JAPANESE.

The Japanese Police attached to the Japanese Consulate in Harbin,

whose number has now been increased, appear to be taking special interest in the doings of Japanese workmen resident in this town. It appears that the Japanese printers have formed a Union, and are in accord with the Russian Professional Unions. There are now established here four Japanese owned newspapers, employing Japanese labour. On account of what appeared in one of these dailies, the Japanese Police raided the premises, but, it is understood, found nothing of an incriminating nature, nor were any arrests made.

It appears clear that the Japanese authorities are now keeping a sharp lookout for any Bolshevik propaganda that may be emanating from this town, Koreans being even more suspected than the Japanese workers.

SIMIONOV'S GOLD.

The doings of Simionov and his lieutenants continue to be the talk of the town. Recently one of his agents arrived here and sold to Chinese some two pounds of Russian 10 rouble gold coins. The price paid is said to be Y. 12, the Chinese buyers immediately reselling the coins to another buyer for Y. 16.

Rumour also has it that Simionov is now making efforts to get safely into the Japanese railway area of South Manchuria with the large amount of accumulated gold he took from Government banks at Chita. The railway workers along the C. E. R. are keeping a sharp lookout on the railway to try and frustrate these alleged plans of Simionov and if possible seize the gold in question for their own use.

PECULIAR PEOPLE OF KANSU

Exils from Turkey

From Our Own Correspondent.

Lanchowfu, Kansu, Feb. 7.

A few days ago I wrote something about Kansu aborigines, and this week I should like to add a little more about a peculiar race not native to the province, but resident here for some hundreds of years, and, being locked in a small area by stupendous mountains, that has succeeded in preserving its individuality up to the present. Those who know Kansu will realize I am speaking of the Salars.

Hundreds of years ago but how many hundreds none of them seem to know, a Turkish tribe in Samarkand took it into its head to migrate. The reason given is that they stole a cow and, whatever the truth may be, it would seem to have been that a greater motive than the love of wandering must have been at work to cause them—men, women and little children with their flocks and camels—to traverse the whole weary way. It must be a distance of 150 days' constant travel—12 times as far as from Egypt to Canaan in the days of Moses.

MYSTICAL SIGNS.

As they started, they were told (it is said) to travel on till they came to a place where the soil was of the same colour and the water of the same colour as some which was put in their hands. A camel carried their Scriptures (for they were Moslems) and another guiding factor was made known to them—that, at whatever place the camel knelt and would not rise again, there was to be their future home.

Then their journey began—southwards and eastwards and south-eastwards, until after many months of travel (for they must have made very short stages) one day they found themselves on the banks of the Yellow River near Hsueh-hua, in the last open part of the river's course before it finally bursts through the Tibetan hills and reaches purely Chinese territory near Hochow.

THE CAMEL'S LAST MARCH.

There the camel lay down as usual, but in the morning it would not rise. They beat it, but still it lay. It was dying. And when it died, it turned (they say) to stone, and there at Gaidy Gong it lies to this day. And when they compared the earth they had brought with the earth of the place, and their water with its water, they were the same in colour and quality. So there they stayed, and from that centre branched out the eight Gong, or parishes, of the Salars, not to mention the Outside Five "gong" that lie north of the great river. Their number is perhaps 50 or 60 thousand.

A DOG WITH A BAD NAME.

Their speech is Turkish, though altered in certain parishes to a considerable extent by contact with Chinese and Tibetans. Their religion is Islam and their reputation is not good—they are reckoned wild to the verge of savagery, cruel, thievish and rascally. Yet this may be largely a distorted view held by their hereditary enemies the Chinese. On a recent visit we found them friendly and simple-minded, though doubtless at times they can be fanatical enough. They are poor and their district does not admit of much intensive agriculture, but they appear frugal and intelligent, though they are very ignorant of the outside world and very few can write Chinese, though most of them can speak it to some extent.

A WELTER OF RACES.

Their flashing black eyes, bushy beards, high noses, arched and decided eyebrows, pick many of them out in a moment from the Chinese or the Moslems of other areas. Up here on the edge of China, we see a welter of races, and that extraordinary power of fusion and penetration that has made the sons of Han masters of all China, from the Eastern Sea to the walls of the Himalayas and the southern sea to the separating expanses of Mongol deserts.

Turks, though they be, one feels a curious sense of kinship for this Salar race from far away, like ourselves strangers in a strange land

HONGKONG LETTER

Cost of Cheap Rice

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hongkong, Feb. 7.

The preliminary report concerning the Government's operations in the rice market for a period of less than five months admits a loss of considerably over \$2,000,000. The whole of the accounts have not been made up. When they are, it is anticipated that a loss of more than \$3,000,000 will be shown.

There is a tendency, perhaps, to attribute the loss to the Government's participation in a trade which they did not understand, but this is scarcely fair. A good many local dealers doubtless made huge profits during the crisis, but the Government's task was to secure supplies, when such supplies were scarce, in order to sell at a price within the means of the poorer classes of the community. Their object was to prevent distress and starvation and possibly riots and no one can carry on business with such altruistic motives and make a profit. It was realized, at the outset, that the cost to the Colony would be heavy. Whether it is heavier than it might have been had the situation been handled differently is a question upon which there is considerable difference of opinion.

INEXPERT HANDLING.

There is some evidence at any rate that the inexpert handling of contracts led to losses which would not have been incurred by a merchant used to the business. For example, 10,000 tons of rice were sold to America, 6,500 tons of Saigon round and 3,500 tons of Saigon long being specified. When the time came to make delivery it was found that only 500 tons of the long rice existed, the remainder being round. The consignees refused to alter the amounts of each class contracted for and the Government had to go out and buy 3,000 tons to complete the order. This they did at a price of \$13.50 a picul which meant a loss on the net price obtained in America of about \$1.75 a picul.

When an investigation was made into the causes of the confusion it was found that originally the books were made out to show the different qualities of rice long, round and broken and any other grades used in the foreign market, but as this classification was unnecessary for local sales no distinction was subsequently made between the long and the round varieties as the price was the same. The error caused a loss of nearly \$140,000 on a purely technical point of difference in making the contract with the American buyers.

Whatever may be their views regarding the transactions as a whole—whether they hold that the Government did as well as anyone could do in difficult circumstances or whether they are of the opinion that the business was bungled from start to finish—most people will be relieved by the statements that

"the situation dealt with in the report is happily without precedent in the history of the Colony" and that "the valuable experience gained by what occurred last year will enable proper precautions to be taken with, it is hoped, little extra loss to meet any possible crisis during the current year." If the Government had to continue in the rice business with similar results to those of a few months ago we should soon be lamenting an exhausted treasury.

A FAIR RENTS TRIBUNAL.

If rents continue to rise as they are doing now there is a likelihood that we shall have a Fair Rents Tribunal before which the tenants will be able to lay their complaints. The Governor's reference to the housing question at the meeting of the Legislative Council a fortnight ago led people to believe that nothing could be expected from the Government. At the last meeting His Excellency corrected this impression.

He is, apparently, very reluctant to interfere between the landlord and the tenant, but he intimated plainly that the Government would not sit still with folded hands while the existing shortage of accommodation was exploited for private gain. One case, he said, had come to his notice which, on the face of it, appeared to be a bad case of profiteering and he was taking steps to hear the landlord's side of the matter. If necessary, he would ask the Council to agree to the appointment of a Fair Rents Tribunal before which landlords would be required to prove their case before raising rents. This statement has been welcomed and it is expected that it will have very beneficial results.

A message from Wuchow states that a big fire occurred there on the 8th instant when more than ten of the big pontoons which were used as hotels and several hundred junks were destroyed. More than 120 lives are said to have been lost and the damage incurred is estimated at \$400,000.

The Hongkong Jockey Club records take us so far back as 1849, though Dr. Eitel, in his History of Hongkong, says that the Races were during the administration of Sir Henry Pottinger (1841-44) "still held in Macao, for which purpose a general pilgrimage to Macao occupied the latter half of the month of February in 1842 and 1843." In those early days (it is recalled) the mounts were other than China ponies, and there were also Australian, Arab and English horses, whilst records show that the card contained steeple-chases as well as flat races. It was in 1856 that the China pony made its advent, the first race reserved exclusively for these ponies being "The Celestial Stakes for all China ponies, entrance \$2 each, with \$20 added, catch weights: half mile." Mr. Goddard's Nina (Mr. Lowther, R.N.) was the winner, and the records contain this significant note "won easy—all bolted."

PARIS LETTER

What Reveillon Means

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Dec. 27.

Paris has not had a real *réveillon*, or Christmas Eve celebration, for six years. It has just been making up for lost time, and doing it very thoroughly. One could safely affirm that this was the first real feasting that has taken place since the war. In former times the *réveillon* suppers of oysters, turkey, black puddings and other vanities that are a weariness to the flesh on the morrow, were served only at the big restaurants and brasseries. This year the desire to celebrate the occasion was so general that scores of small restaurants and eating-houses announced suppers and a firm determination to stay open all night; and the *patron* had the keen satisfaction of telling his customers, just as if he were Emile of the *Café Extra-Splendide* or Henri of the *Ambassadeurs Extraordinaires*, that they would have to book their tables well in advance if they expected to be served.

Anyone who knows the cost of living in Paris will not need to be told that the prices charged easily outstripped all records. Twenty-five francs a head without wine was the lowest price I have heard of. Fifty or 60 francs was quite an ordinary figure, and the newest and most luxurious of our Elysean hotels calmly asked, and got, 300 francs a head, also without anything in the way of liquid. If, as is highly probable, the cost of living goes on rising throughout the coming year, we may see an invasion of these places by the famished proletariat. This Christmas Eve the sentiment of the masses was voiced only by crowds which collected outside one or two of the best-known night haunts, raising ironical cheers for the guests as they arrived and calling them *nouveaux riches*.

For the following vivid account of one of these suppers I am indebted to a gifted compatriot. Mrs. Adam, whose recently published book "Paris Sees it Through" is by far the best account of life in this city during the war—a book that will be for Paris and the great war the equivalent of what Henry Labouchere wrote in 1871:—

THE PLACE WAS FIT.

"I find it difficult to describe this *réveillon*; I fall back on what I actually saw; for who was I that, like my fellow-heathen I should not rage together? I passed the hour of the Virgin's travail in a place which thought that calling itself a 'Monastery' fulfilled the debt owed to the birth of Christ. Scarlet carpets, scarlet walls; red, white and blue lights; silken banners of many colours on the tables; these surroundings greeted the privileged of the ground floor. Upstairs a monasterial decoration remotely resembling choir-stalls, as they would have been if plaster and brown varnish had satisfied

the Gothic architect, surrounds a smaller room. Above the choir-stalls is a quite acceptable mediæval wall-decoration in pale colours. It is interrupted by an enormous painting of a nude female, slightly deformed (not intentionally), being worshipped by a Pierrot and a gent. who cannot have been dressed by Alexander the Great Tailor, because his clothes don't fit. This picture has been slashed by a knife in three places. No wonder. But who was the hero who did it? How drunk he must have been!

"A supper about eight courses long is served; it ranges from *pate de foie gras* to white puddings which look rather like Mexican hairless dogs, so far as colour is concerned, and black ones which look like sausages dark with age; lobster is served unexpectedly between the *foie gras* and the pudding, which latter is rich beyond the dreams of avarice. Nobody drinks anything but champagne. One cannot help wondering what would happen to the man who asked for Château Margaux or Romanée-Conti with his food. The room is now full; indeed, full is a sparse word for such a congestion. Just as full-dress is a crowded word for the raiment of the ladies.

MUSIC AND MADNESS.

"Noise has begun. Five men with instruments alleged to be musical are playing on them tunes alleged to be melodies. The company understands that something is lacking, and puts in the appropriate expression by beating with its knife-handles on glasses and plates. A waiter hurries in with warming-pans of paper on long sticks, each adorned with lithographs of Foch or Joffre. As everybody immediately breaks them upon the heads of their neighbours, it seems a pity that the portraits were not more Teutonic. Immediately afterwards, dolls are served, dressed in tricolour paper strips, and bound as to the head with the stars and stripes. An American naval officer, who has been looking on the wine when it was not only red but white and blue as well, carries his doll round the room, insisting that everybody shall kiss it. Small coloured feathers now appear, stuck into burs, which adhere to hair or clothing when they are thrown. Then come paper head-dresses, and a pretty fool a man looks talking about the League of Nations after he has forgotten that he is wearing a pale blue paper mob-cap with a cream-coloured border and purple ribbons! Coloured celluloid balls, following upon hideous masks and moustached blow-pipes, are the last offering of the house to its crazy clients.

DANCING BEGINS.

"By now these are dancing, in a hail of balls. All persons remaining seated beat with their feet and the staves of their patriotic warming-pans upon the table; or organize melodic changes upon empty bottles and half-full glasses. A very young lady with flaxen hair and lips that look as though they

had boiled over, takes a rather pretty young lady by the waist and whirls her round her own unkempt fairness as though she were doing Muller exercises. There is no room to dance, so people stand in a close embrace and change their feet as though they were trying to keep warm on a station platform. Ninety sorts of scent and 20 shades of powder, varying from yellow ochre to violet, are renewed in public upon the persons of the ladies. Everybody would now be quite mad if it were not for the sobering effect of having had too much to eat.

AND SO TO BED.

"At half-past three an overwhelming conviction that there's no place like home and no time like the present for going there finally overcomes those who are learning not to regret their youth. The police have had to be called in to keep in order the crowd which has eaten a dinner and two suppers already, and wants to come in and try the champagne and the particular brand of madness, demi-sec or gout Americain, prevailing in yet another restaurant. The crowd is pressing forward, carrying paper-mâché pipes, tinsel trumpets, and paper parasols, garnered elsewhere. An impassive policeman regulates their eagerness. High over their heads, fixed in the western sky as though loth to leave such an extraordinary spectacle, a pair of stars gaze upon us. Before that gaze, as impersonal and as astonished as the stare of a small boy who sees for the first time his father the worse for drink, there is nothing to do but to hurry home, almost as much ashamed of being sober, and therefore capable of being served with the writ of the stars that watched Bethlehem, as of having joined the heathen when they so furiously raged together. And of such is the kingdom of *Réveillon*, and what New Year's Eve may be, as both the Mr. Pepyses say, God knows.

On further consideration, the Japanese authorities have decided to allow Russian refugees on board the str. Orel at Tsuruga to land, after having carefully investigated the affairs of all on board. The refugees are practically on war rations.

THE teaching of Scripture in a non-sectarian school, must be accompanied by serious difficulty, judging from a true story which has recently been brought to our notice. A young Mahommedan scholar at the Tientsin Public School, on returning home one day asked his father where he expected to go when he died. The fond parent having expressed some doubts as to his ultimate destination was told: "You will go to heaven, and there Christ will meet you, but if He does not, Mr. Peters will look after you." The popular Ewo Taisan has hardly known how to conceal his blushes since the prophecy became known. "Peking and Tientsin Times."

AUSTRALIAN LETTER

Election and Prohibition

From Our Own Correspondent.

Melbourne, Dec. 29.

The echoes of the Commonwealth general elections have not died away yet. There is still some counting going on, but it seems beyond all question that the result is a complete victory over all the forces of unrest, including the Sinn Fein section, which officially launched itself in Australia at the great convention held in Melbourne last November. Archbishop Mannix, the recognized leader of the movement, is now advising the strengthening of the party by the exclusion of the Protestants, who belonged to the Labour party, but did not vote with it. It is a quaint reversal of the position of a few years ago when the Labour party, especially in the State of Victoria, was excluding Roman Catholics from its official ranks, because they owed allegiance to an authority which dared to dispute political supremacy with itself.

It is probably significant that in the State of Queensland a by-election for what seemed an absolutely safe seat for Labour, having returned Labour candidates by substantial majorities for the past 12 years, has unexpectedly chosen an Opposition Liberal.

TIRED OF STRIFE.

In New Zealand, the neighbouring Dominion, the Conservative party, calling itself the Reform party, coalesced with the Liberals, who are backed by the Labour party and extremists, for the period of the war, but immediately upon peace being reached the Liberal leader, Sir Joseph Ward, and his following broke away. This necessitated an appeal to the country, and within less than a week of the Commonwealth elections the Dominion electors heavily defeated the Liberals and Radicals *et hoc genus omne*, and gave Mr. Massey, the Reform Prime Minister, a majority of 50 in a House of 80 members.

In both Commonwealth and Dominion the returned soldiers undoubtedly voted for the party of constitutional progress, and against the disturbers of the political freedom of the people, the teachers of state socialism and the persistent agitators in the industrial unions. Five years of war, of war precautions, of close government control, of industrial dislocation and of daily anxiety and abnormal excitement have had their effect. The people want a rest, want to get back to their business, and refuse to enter upon new adventures until they have recovered from the old. As in a successful tragedy there must be some element of comic relief, so in the great drama of political turmoil the people require some intervals of mental rest.

NEW ZEALAND AND PROHIBITION.

Along with the general elections New Zealand took a poll concern-

ing the liquor traffic, and the total prohibitionists regarded their chances of victory with high hopes. During the war a vote had been taken, and prohibition was then decisively defeated by the votes of the New Zealand soldiers who were abroad. This was construed to be an expression of their resentment that a vital question should be debated and voted upon in their absence from the country. This time, the soldiers having returned, the result was to be reversed. The issues placed before the voters were:—

- Continuance of the traffic.
- State control of the traffic.
- Total prohibition.

There was no preference voting, and the result has proved that the idea of state control was completely overshadowed by the first and last issues. An absolute majority was necessary for a win, and the result, with some few additional votes to come in, which are not expected to alter the result, is that prohibition is defeated, by continuances and state control combined, by a few thousand votes.

It is certain that even were prohibition carried by a narrow majority it would be impossible to enforce it. New Zealand has been experimenting in liquor control for many years. It adopted the no licence system, which practically meant that liquor could not be sold retail in hotel bars, but only wholesale. But this principle was applied only in such districts as voted for it, with the result that the no licence districts provided customers for the hotels just beyond their borders, and liquor was brought into the no licence districts on the wholesale scale, and consumed in like ratio. Another noll will be taken in three years' time, during which interval it is possible that the teetotallers will realize that some measures of reform might be more easily obtained than the right to impose their will upon the whole community.

AUSTRALIA'S ATTITUDE.

In Australia the control of the liquor traffic is in the hands of the States, which deal with it in different ways. In Victoria there is a Licences Reduction Board which devotes itself to eliminating all unnecessary or inefficient hotels, thus doing away with the drinking shops, and steadily improving the qualities of *bonâ fide* hotels. The owners of the places closed are recompensed out of a fund to which all licencees from year to year compulsorily contribute.

In other states local option polls are taken upon such questions as "No new licencees to be granted," "Reduction of number of licencees," "Total prohibition," etc., but with the exception of some trifling local or district results, there has been nothing much accomplished until the late war. Under its war powers the Commonwealth has ordered the closing of hotels in certain localities for specified periods, and all the states, except Queensland, have made six o'clock in the evening the closing time on ordinary days. Some of the States

have since made this regulation permanent, to the distress of theatre-goers, supper parties and those who entertain in restaurants. Interest is being shown in the Canadian and American bone-dry experiments, and the Australian States are not likely to do anything to follow the example until more is known as to the results.

CHAOTIC CONTROL OF LABOUR.

The organization of Labour unions has been often regarded as a misfortune for the capitalist, rather than for the consumer. Labour leaders have claimed that they have taken of the profits of capital and given to the worker. In actual fact they have performed a useful purpose in forcing the capitalist to reform his industrial ways by the introduction of up-to-date machinery and methods. His earnings have not been less, but he has been able to produce more and pay better wages without materially burdening the consumer or general public.

To-day in Australia we have a greater proportion of the workers in unions than in any country in the world, and until the last two or three years it cannot be said that the country has not on the whole benefitted. To-day, however, the unions are only unions in name; in reality they are mobs of men at the back and call of the first leatherlunged agitator, or sly-tongued whisperer. The real leaders no longer lead, or if they do then their leadership is devoid of the first principles of common sense. Often enough the leaders deny all responsibility for the action of their members, though ready to claim the victory if the men win, and to demand to be heard if the men are inclined to accept defeat.

GILBERTIAN STRIKES.

The history of the Australian waterside reads like the libretto of a G. & S. comic opera. The seamen went on strike and shipping was hung up, at the same time a large number of waterside workers—lumpers, etc.—went on strike, though there was practically no work for them. The seamen's strike after three months ended, and the ships went to sea for a week or two. Then the engineers struck and the ships were again laid up. While there was nothing for them to do the cooks and stewards struck. Now the latter are prepared to resume work, but the engineers are standing out.

In Townsville the local meat-works employees clamoured for refrigerated shipping, otherwise the works would close. The shipping was sent and the waterside workers refused to load it. During the seamen's strike in Victoria the supply of building material ran out, so the builders' labourers promptly struck. Doubtless all this is but a passing phase, and may be attributed to the influences of the revolutionary elements, to whom industrial chaos alone offers any hope of winning political power. Possibly the most striking development is the increasing tendency of the unions to forget their fights

against the capitalist and quarrel amongst themselves.

The Australian Workers' Union is by far the most powerful of the unions, and it opposes the extremists. It is run on the lines of the American Federation of Labour. Between it and the smaller unions, which have been captured by extremists, there is bitter controversy and conflict, and the general public is getting all the blows. Even the most moderate of Labour candidates received less than normal support at the recent elections, and there is little doubt that the unattached radical voter went against him this time.

AUSTRALIA'S TERRITORIES.

In view of the fact that Australia is taking over the control of nearly all the late German possessions in the South Pacific, with a coloured population of three-quarters of a million and a European of 1,000, and that she will be responsible to the League of Nations for the performance of her duties as international caretaker, the recent happenings in the Northern Territory, which is part of Australia proper, with about 20,000 aboriginal natives and less than 5,000 of all other breeds, are of more than local interest.

On previous occasions I have told the stories of disturbances among the Darwin population, the despatch of warships, and lastly the forcible deportation by the mob of the three principal Commonwealth officials. A Royal Commission, consisting of a Supreme Court judge, is now at Darwin taking evidence as to the accusations upon which the mob relies to justify its high-handed action. While it is true that the matter is *sub judice* sufficient evidence has been given by some at least of the officials concerned to indicate that there was much to justify the dissatisfaction, apart from the feeling of the people that an autocratic administration was not what they had a right to expect in Australia.

The chief judicial officer had an interest in a mine, held under the name of a "man of straw." The Administrator appears to have lent money to officials, and to have secured government assistance in the development of the Judge's mine—even perhaps of his own. Other officials have now been involved in the making of false returns, and it is suggested that they have been putting their own brands on government horses. Even already one's sympathy is veering round to the mob, though the latter, through its barrister, is apparently seeking to make political capital by trying to involve the Minister in the scandal. This last effort must fail. The Ministers, for since the appointment of the Administrator there have been about half-a-dozen, can at the most rely upon the reports of their officials, and the worst they can be charged with is over-confidence in them, and possibly suspicion of the motives of the extremists attacking them.

SENATE REPRESENTATION.

During the elections the Prime Minister promised the Northern Territory a representative in the Senate, who could speak and vote on Territory questions only. Now, the few hundred whites in Papua are demanding an equal concession, and we may be sure that the mandated Territories, with a greater European population than Papua, will soon be equally insistent.

Thus an interesting problem will present itself. The mandated territories do not belong to Australia, under the Wilson conception of no annexations, yet they will be governed by an administration appointed by the Commonwealth. If the Northern Territory and Papua are to have senators in Parliament, it is difficult to see how, without raising trouble, we can refuse the same concession to the mandated territories. Yet if we grant this we shall have in our parliament one or more representatives who may with apparent justification be considered citizens of the League of Nations but not of Australia first and the League a long way after.

In regard to the Northern Territory scandals it will interest many to grasp the fact that had the policy of state socialism not been applied by the Labour administration which first appointed the Northern officials, the opportunities for such irregularities as those charged would not have arisen. Had the duties of the score or so of officials been strictly confined to administering the Territory, and permitting private enterprise, under due restrictions, to exploit the country, it is unlikely that there would have been cause for complaint. As it is the only private enterprise, the Meat Preserving Company, works without any charges of dishonesty being hurled at it, though it has the inevitable disagreements with its many employees.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

Australia is just now experiencing a remarkable "boom" in her export trade. Of course immense quantities of foodstuffs, stored and even paid for by Great Britain during the war, have been despatched since the armistice, but even allowing for this the new trade must be enormous.

Between the beginning of 1913 to the end of June, 1916, the imports exceeded the exports by nearly £10,000,000; for the three years ending last June the exports exceeded the imports by £50,000,000, and this did not include gold exports for two years, the figures of which have been suppressed.

The trade per head of population in 1918-19 equalled £38-16-4, the greatest average since the foundation of the Commonwealth. The value of the imports and exports for that year totalled just on £200,000,000, a big figure for a population which has only just reached the five million mark, and at a time when a quarter of a million of her young men was either abroad or in hospital.

But if the average balance of trade was in the three years mentioned £17,000,000 in our favour, what is to be said of the figures for the first four months of the present financial year, namely, July to October? The figures are just available and show that in that short period the exports exceeded the imports by no less a sum than £22,000,000, the aggregate value of imports and exports being £71,000,000. Shipping facilities are still far from normal, the tonnage entered and cleared last year being only three-fifths of that immediately before the war, but the position is rapidly improving both by the advent of new vessels from abroad, and the increase in ships built within the Commonwealth itself.

ACCORDING to a Peking report, the new Mint at Shanghai will be instructed to turn out 50,000,000 dollar coins of the new Republican design within a certain length of time so as to relieve the scarcity of dollar coins on the market. A portion of the proceeds from the Currency Reform Loan will be appropriated for this purpose.

GENERAL Gaida has returned to Vladivostok (according to a despatch received by the Osaka "Mainichi" from Tsuruga). At 5 o'clock on the morning of February 16, the Penza of the Russian Volunteer Fleet reached Tsuruga and gave the information to the Russian exiles in the harbour. The commander of the vessel also reported that the revolutionary forces had demanded that the Zemstvo authorities turn over the government and it is thought that the arrival of General Gaida in the Siberian city has some connexion with the demand. Should the Zemstvo powers refuse to comply, the report states, there is fear of another political upheaval.

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SCOTTISH LETTER

Cult of the New Year

From Our Own Correspondent.

Edinburgh, Dec. 30.

From all over Scotland come reports that Christmas Day observance is growing mightily, and we may expect a quieter recognition of New Year's Day. More and more the people are following the example of England. And who shall say that it is not well?

Men who are not more than middle aged remember when in Scotland Christmas Day received little more attention than an ordinary bank holiday. To observe the great Christian festival in any way whatsoever was counted almost sinful. At least it laid one open to the suspicion of being tainted with English affectations, if not something worse; and the more rigid of the clerics condemned the practice as savouring of Popery. In these days, however, one may speak freely on the subject without fear of being charged with heresy or lack of patriotism. One may even express a preference for Christmas observance over the New Year celebrations.

Like some other national customs that are popularly supposed to have some specially Scottish significance, the celebration of New Year's Day is far older than our civilization. It has its roots in ancient Paganism and was closely associated with sun worship, with bacchanalian revels, and

"Wi' mair o' horrible and awfu',
Which even to name wad be unlawfu'."

And we do not require to go very far back in the life of Scotland to recall many memories of the festival which we would fain forget.

A GREAT JOURNALIST AND CHURCHMAN.

A long, varied and honourable career closed in Edinburgh by the death of Mr. George Smith, L.L.D., C.I.E., for many years Foreign Mission Secretary of the Free Church, afterwards the United Free Church. Born in Leith in 1844, educated at Edinburgh Royal High School and University, at the age of 21 he became Principal of Doveton College, Calcutta, and held office for about five years, when he relinquished it owing to growing demands upon his energies through interest in journalism.

In 1857 he became editor of the "Calcutta Review," and occupied the chair for seven years. He also edited the "Friend of India," a weekly newspaper at Serampore, Bengal; while the "Annals of Indian Administration," in 19 volumes, was produced under his supervision. For 15 years after the suppression of the Mutiny he was correspondent in India for the "Times."

On his return home, for a short time he edited a Radical newspaper in Edinburgh, and then entered upon the great work of his life, the Secretaryship to the Foreign Mission Committee of the F. and U. F. Churches.

Dr. Smith had five sons and five daughters; the sons include Principal Sir George Adam Smith, Aberdeen University; Sir James Dunlop Smith, K.C.S.I., Political A.D.C. and the Secretary of State for India; Captain Townsend Smith, Cachar; and Lieut.-Col. Charles Smith, Political Resident at Chilas, Kashmir.

CLYDE SHIPBUILDING RECORD.

Several notable launches have taken place on the Clyde. At Dalnair, Messrs. Beardmore & Co. launched the Anchor Line steamer Cameronia; Messrs. John Brown & Co., Clydebank, the light cruiser Enterprise, the last vessel of the present naval programme; and Scott's Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Greenock, a Holt liner.

The Cameronia, the first large liner to be laid down and floated since the armistice was signed, constitutes a record in rapid construction. The keel of the vessel was laid on March 7 last, so that only about nine and a half months have been required to bring her to the launching stage. The liner, which is intended to replace a vessel of the same name torpedoed during the war, embodies many novel features, the most notable being that she is to be fitted with geared turbines and is intended to use oil fuel.

A steamer for the Eastern trade of the Anchor-Brocklebank Line was launched by Messrs. William Hamilton & Co., Port-Glasgow. It has a deadweight carrying capacity of 8,200 tons.

TWO LEADING SCOTS IN PARLIAMENT.

In all the published reviews of the Parliamentary session two Scots are picked out for special notice. Next to the Prime Minister in influence comes Mr. Bonar Law. He has earned the reputation of being one of the few great Leaders of the House. He seems to interpret the moods of members by instinct, so sure is he in deciding when to be firm and when to be pliable. The House has come to be very fond of its Leader. It respects his ability and immense Parliamentary knowledge, but it admires above all things his straight, honest dealing.

The second outstanding Scot is Sir Robert Horne. Among all the other occupants of the Treasury Bench he wields the greatest influence. Throughout the session he has been one of the hardest worked Ministers; the House has had many opportunities of testing his Parliamentary and administrative capacity. And the more it sees of him the better it likes him.

BERWICK MAN AS BUDDHIST PRIEST.

A strange story is told of a Berwick man who for years was a priest of Buddha in a Buddhist Temple, says the "Berwick Journal." And it was another Berwick man who discovered his identity—but only through his death.

Mr. John Hogg, a native and freeman of Berwick-on-Tweed, and son of Mr. Thomas Hogg, Castle-gate, arrived home a fortnight ago on leave from Siam, where for 12

years he has held a high position under the British Government at Bangkok. In the course of a conversation with a representative of the "Journal," Mr. Hogg mentioned the interesting fact of the discovery of the priest of Buddha from Berwick, but unfortunately he cannot remember his name. The man's death was reported to the Legation, and it was while looking through his records that Mr. Hogg discovered him to be a native of Berwick. He had been living as a Buddhist priest for many years. During his 12 years in Siam, Mr. Hogg mentioned that he had met only one fellow Borderer, a Mr. Tait, who hails from Kelso.

Mr. Hogg has much to say in favour of the country, which is hot but healthy, and an interesting one for tourists by reason of its palaces and temples. But it is little known, and few tourists visit it.

During the war Mr. Hogg acted as private secretary to Sir Robert Dering, the British Minister at Bangkok. Mr. Hogg says that although the war has not affected Siam as much as other nations, the inhabitants have felt its baneful influence. Living has increased 100 per cent., and some articles have advanced as much as 300 per cent.

Mr. Hogg mentioned that Captain Ross Smith, the Australian aviator, who flew from England to Australia, was recently at Bangkok, the object of his visit being an inquiry into the prospects of commercial aviation in these parts. He stayed at the Legation for a fortnight and was personally known to Mr. Hogg.

This is Mr. Hogg's second visit home since he took up his appointment in Siam, his leave being delayed on account of the war. His holiday is one of a year.

STANDARDIZING THE GOLF BALL.

Reading the golf papers within the last month, or perusing the writings of the experts who treat of the game in the daily newspapers, one would be driven to the conclusion that standardization was an impossibility. The interim report of the Royal and Ancient Club's Sub-Committee who have charge of this matter, however, shows that they and the United States Golf Association approve of the principle that the evolution of the game should be controlled by the players, not by the makers of its implements. If the British and American rulers of the game share that conviction, the opinions of the makers are worth nothing. And the Americans are sending a deputation across here next year to confer "on the limitation of golf balls and certain other questions about the rules of the game." The views of the Americans on limitation we do not know, but their interest is manifest.

We were told that the professionals were also opposed to standardization. Well, two members of the R. and A. discussed the subject with the executive of the Professionals' Association. They learned that the professionals were of opinion that all possible freedom of choice with the selection of balls should be allowed to the players.

Subject to that proviso the professionals would have a standardized specification covering materials, weight, and size of the finished article. With such specification the proviso had no meaning; if everything is fixed, there is no virtue in choice. The professionals, however, really express their willingness to play with any ball put into their hands.

The manufacturers, so far from resisting standardization, "have shown a commendable readiness to assist the Sub-Committee of the R. and A. in the conduct of the investigation." They have also "indicated substantial reasons" why a maximum limit of weight should be set up rather than a minimum limit of size. What these "substantial reasons" are we shall know by and by, and the expression used by the Sub-Committee shows that they will have full consideration. Do the R. and A. Sub-Committee signal the coming of standardization? It looks like it; any rate, the interests of the amateurs may safely be left in their hands as against the professionals and manufacturers.

SCOTTISH RUGBY TEAM FOR FRANCE.

After the usual three trials, the following were chosen as the representatives of Scottish Rugby in the first International game, that against France on New Year's Day, in Paris:—

Back—G. L. Pattullo (Pannmure).
Three-quarters—A. T. Sloan (Edinburgh Acads.), Dr. Fahmy (Abertillery, formerly of Edin. Univ.), A. W. Angus (Watsonians), and G. B. Crole (Oxford).
Half-backs—I. Hume (R.H.S.) and A. S. Hamilton (Headingley).
Forwards—D. D. Duncan (Oxford), R. A. Gallie (Glasgow Acads.), F. Kennedy (Stewart's), A. D. Laing (R.H.S.), W. A. K. Murray (London Scottish), G. Thom (Kirkcaldy), C. M. Usher (London Scottish), and A. Wemyss (Wanderers).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

For some time, unfortunately, the League Championship has only

concerned two clubs, and now, as the result of a Dumbarton-Celtic match, the competition looks as if it would be a one-club affair. Celtic are now six points behind Rangers, and there is little chance of their recovery. Dundee and Motherwell are chasing each other for third place.

A MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS FILM.

The proposed film of Mary Queen of Scots should be one of exceptional interest. Mr. Walter West has received offers of heirlooms of the helpless Queen for the purposes of the pictures, among them the crucifix when she wore when she was executed. The film is to be taken in Scotland, but as there is no part of Holyrood Palace of the requisite age that is quite suited for the purpose of the photographer, a wing of the Palace will be built up. The landing place from France when Mary came to Scotland is also unsuitable, and the scene will be set in similar coast surroundings a short distance away. Great crowds of "supers" will be required for certain portions of the picture.

WHAT IS AN OPTIMIST?

A little coterie had under discussion—*pour passer le temps*—possible definitions of an optimist. Sir John Lindsay, Town Clerk of Glasgow, furnished this one.—An optimist is a man who thinks he can borrow from a Jew and sell at a profit to an Aberdonian.

WITH a view to improving business relations with the Dutch East Indies, a touring party is leaving for Batavia in connexion with the Osaka Commercial Museum.

THE first Japanese steamer to enter Hamburg after the armistice is expected to return in a few days, and Japanese merchants are speculating with interest on the nature of the cargo she is bringing.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Bryan's Bid for Presidency

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Jan. 16.

All calculations in regard to the forthcoming presidential campaign have been upset by the dramatic re-entrance into the political arena of Mr. W. J. Bryan. The prominent Democrats—10 or 12 in number, who have only been awaiting an intimation from President Wilson that it was not his wish to be nominated for a fourth term before announcing their own candidacy, are shaking in their shoes, and the entire conservative wing of the party is filled with dismay lest Mr. Bryan should once more succeed in hypnotizing the Democratic National Convention, secure the presidential nomination for the fourth time, and by the adoption of such an out-and-out radical programme as he has already foreshadowed attract to his standard not only the hosts of labour, organized and unorganized, but all the malcontents in the country, never so numerous or so aggressive as now, and just awaiting a leader.

The Republicans are getting what satisfaction they can out of the prospect of Democratic disunion and the probability that a large section of the Democratic party would decline to follow to another defeat a leader who had thrice led them to disaster. But the Republicans cannot view without apprehension the possibility of the official Democratic candidate for the presidency appealing to the country on a socialistic platform. They would rather see both parties, whatever their differences regarding other questions, present a united front to that extreme radicalism which is undoubtedly making headway in America.

THE JACKSON DINNER.

The occasion of which Mr. Bryan has taken advantage to antagonize President Wilson in regard to the League of Nations and to make a decided bid both for the leadership of the party and the support of the extreme radicals was the Jackson dinner, held annually on January 8, a function which this year as usual brought together the most diverse elements of the Democratic party, from Mr. Lansing, who would make just as good a Republican Secretary of State as he does a Democratic, to Mr. Bryan himself.

The President having in his message to the two assemblies that crowded the banqueting halls of the Willard and Washington Hotels resolutely maintained the stand he has taken against any reservations that would in the smallest degree impair the validity of the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations, Mr. Bryan at once declared himself in favour of such concessions to the Republican majority in the Senate as might be necessary to secure the immediate ratification of the treaty, but his speeches—

W.A.W.
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one at each hotel—were coldly received, while the President's non-conciliatory message was cheered to the echo.

PUBLIC OPINION FOR COMPROMISE.

But the following morning found public opinion strongly in favour of such a compromise of the conflicting views of senators as would admit of a prompt ratification of the treaty, not because of Mr. Bryan's advocacy of it, but as a result of the absolutely uncompromising attitude of the President, who in his message had urged the submission of the treaty to the people at the election in November next. Such referendum had already been proposed by Senator Lodge, the unyielding proponent of the emasculating reservations, and the threat, for such it amounted to, had for some days thrown a portentous shadow over the political situation. But nobody seriously believed that the tremendous issues at stake would continue to be the sport of politicians for another year or that President Wilson's idealism or obstinacy—call it which you will—would continue indefinitely to stand in the way of concessions that seemed to be inevitable, if there was to be any ratification of the treaty.

BUSINESSMEN FOR RATIFICATION.

The business interests of the country are strongly in favour of ratification, representative assemblies of the leading religious denominations have placed themselves on record to the same effect, and this week a plebiscite of the faculties and students of 475 universities and colleges has yielded results of a character most gratifying to the administration, 40 per cent. favouring ratification of the treaty just as it was submitted by the President, 29 per cent. favouring ratification by compromise, 20 per cent. approving the Lodge amendments and 10 per cent. the total rejection of the treaty.

Ratification of the treaty, either as it is or with only moderate reservations, is thus approved by no less than 69 per cent. of the country's future leaders.

Finally a delegation representing the American Federation of Labour, the League to Enforce Peace, the American Rights League, and 23 other organizations, with many millions of members, waited on Tuesday on Senator Lodge and Senator Hitchcock to urge the immediate ratification of the treaty with only such reservations as would not involve the re-submission of the treaty to the other signatory Powers. Up to the present moment, however, Senator Lodge shows no sign of yielding.

THE PRESIDENT'S OBEDURACY.

While not more than three or four Democratic senators favour strong reservations and accordingly support Senator Lodge, 12 or 14 Republican senators would be content with very mild amendments, and it has been upon these so-called mild reservationists that the hopes of the country have rested. Had only a bare majority

of the Senate been necessary to ratification, the treaty would have been ratified months ago, but before 64 senators out of 96 can be induced to vote for it substantial concessions will have to be made somewhere. And yet, in the President's present temper, it is almost certain that any modification of the treaty would have to be of the mildest character or he would refrain from communicating it to other Governments as America's ratification of the treaty he brought from Paris.

A rumour is current that certain prohibition senators have delayed favourable action on the treaty until Constitutional prohibition should come into force, which it does to-day, for the reason that the technical termination of the war would prior to to-day have removed the ban from 60,000,000 gallons of spirits, now in bond, which would have been disposed of to the public. Should ratification occur within the next few days and be favoured by prohibition senators who have hitherto opposed it, this idea will find ready acceptance.

CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRATS.

Should the Democratic National Convention be controlled by the conservative wing of the party, not only as to the nomination of the candidate for the presidency but also as to the platform on which he will stand, the nomination will not improbably fall either to Mr. W. G. McAdoo, son-in-law of the President and Secretary of the Treasury from 1913 to 1918, the Attorney General (Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer) or Governor Cox of Ohio.

During the six years or nearly that he held office Mr. McAdoo was regarded as the ablest member of the cabinet. The chief objection likely to be urged against him is his advocacy of Government ownership of railroads, which has now very few supporters except in the ranks of the labour unions, who are hoping to make railroad control their first successful onslaught on capital.

The Attorney-General is *persona gravissima* with the prohibitionists on account of his rigorous carrying-out of the prohibition law, and his prosecution of the Bolsheviks and other disloyal agitators has commended him to all thorough-going Americans. Governor Cox will be strongly supported in the Convention, both as an able executive and as a popular citizen of Ohio, always a doubtful state.

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD.

The Republicans have never before had such a wealth of material out of which to select their presidential candidate. Among the names mentioned that of General Leonard Wood, who has three important qualifications, if not for the presidency at least for a presidential candidate is foremost. First, he was one of the closest friends of the late Colonel Roosevelt, and is believed to look at public questions from much the same standpoint; second, he proved himself an extremely able administrator when he was military gover-

nor of Cuba, during the transitional period succeeding the war with Spain, and lastly he is popularly regarded as having been very shabbily treated by the present administration in connexion with the late war, lest he should become just what he is—a formidable candidate for the presidency. He is undoubtedly first in public estimation at the present time, but political strategy on the part of his opponents may dislodge him.

OTHER POPULAR MEN.

Governor Lowden, of Illinois, stands second in popular favour at this moment. He is everywhere recognized as having given Illinois the best administration it has had in its entire history, and his business ability constitutes a powerful factor in his favour. Senator Harding of Ohio is also in great favour, and the party might do a great deal worse than choose him as its candidate. Senator Johnson of California is perhaps the most active of all the candidates for the presidential nomination on the Republican "ticket." He is a sort of political cyclone with a great following on the Pacific Coast. But the fact that he was elected Republican Senator from California by a majority of nearly 300,000 on the same day that Mr. Hughes, the same party's candidate for the presidency, lost the state and consequently the country, will never be forgotten by the Republicans.

PERSHING AND HOOVER.

The names of General Pershing and Mr. Hoover, the latter of whom has done such wonderful work in connexion with the food problem, both at home and abroad, are also much bandied about, but there seems to be great uncertainty as to what party Mr. Hoover belongs to, and while General Pershing's political friends are mainly Republicans, the men above mentioned are undoubtedly far in the lead.

IMPROVEMENTS going forward at Wuchang have given rise to speculation as to its opening as a Treaty Port, but according to the latest information, only Chinese will be allowed to live and trade there.

GERMANS and Austrians in Japan are appealing to the authorities for permission to buy back their property at a satisfactory price, but the authorities are said to be taking care that the properties are sold only to responsible Japanese.

THE Kobe prefectural authorities in charge of the property of the German and Austrian residents of that city have concluded an investigation, and have divided the belongings of enemy subjects into three classes, those to be restored to the original owners; those to be still held under government control; and those to be sold at public auction. It is reported that the property to be auctioned is roughly estimated at Y.8,000,000.

LABOUR'S GOOD OPENING

Growing Popularity

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Jan. 1.

Labour has started the year well. On January 1 the papers announced the result of the election at Bromley, where, although a Coalition Unionist was elected, the Labour candidate polled 10,077 votes and reduced the majority of last autumn to 1071 from 12,501. Together with St. Albans this result is perhaps the most interesting we have had, since both these seats are purely residential, particularly at Bromley where the majority of the houses are tenanted by fairly well-to-do people.

It is not surprising that in other constituencies such as Widnes, Pontefract, Rusholme and Plymouth, Labour did well, for practically all four of them are of the working class.

THE DISGRUNTLED.

But the Unionists are now well aware of the fact that they are facing a large number of their usual supporters who were drawn from the lower middle class. This is due partially to the dissatisfaction with the non-fulfilment of the promises of the Coalition, but also, and probably mainly, to the higher cost of living and to the heavy burden of the income tax—clerks, shop assistants and others apparently think that there is more to be hoped from a Labour Government than from any other, and it is at any rate significant that just now Labour is making a special appeal to them. Thus we have Mr. Clynes, M.P., writing on the hard plight of the bank clerk, while the papers generally are approving the revolt of the shop assistants against their remuneration and of the assurance agents who complain they do not receive a living wage.

THE PREMIER'S CAVILLERS.

As I have already indicated, Labour will probably win in the Spen Valley, but as some people may lay too much stress on these elections it is necessary to point out that barely half the electorate trouble to poll, and that even in Bromley only about 52 per cent. recorded their votes. This leaves a very big margin unaccounted for, which may always be a factor of any General Election.

It should, however, be added that it is necessary not to attach too much importance to announcements in the Northcliffe papers where the editor is anti-Lloyd-George and there is nothing virtually which his Cabinet would say or do which would satisfy them. They are intent on representing every aspect of his policy in the worst possible light. Apart, however, from its positive political success Labour is showing very much greater intelligence in the regulation of industrial disputes. We were threatened with a bitter dispute between the dockers

and the shipowners arising out of the demand of the former for a daily wage of 16/-. Most Unions would have struck in view of the deadlock which had been reached, but fortunately the dockers possessed intelligent leaders and they have agreed to refer the matter to arbitration. If the results are satisfactory, a great step forward will have been taken in the wise settlement of Labour troubles.

MINERS IN A MINORITY.

In the meantime, however, the miners still threaten direct action because they cannot get all they want, though maybe at the last they will see wisdom and abstain.

We are told the railwaymen have obtained exceptional terms from the authorities and, though we do not yet know what these are, they seem to be of a nature which is likely to prove very satisfactory. If Mr. Thomas, their leader, thinks as much, the public themselves need not be doubtful. Accordingly if the railwaymen and the dockers are satisfied, it is not easy to see how the miners will obtain the support of the other two members of the Triple Alliance.

A determined attack is also being made to stop the moulders' strike which has now existed for months and which has done much to paralyse all branches of industry. With a little goodwill all would have been settled ages ago. The men threw over their executive and the employers stood on points of dignity, with the result that we had deadlock after deadlock until the nation as a whole got very ugly and insisted on a settlement.

FAVOURABLE OMENS FOR PEACE.

On the whole, therefore, the omens for industrial peace are rather more propitious. If Labour thinks it is going to win at the next election, as most people, though not all, think, it has no reason now to indulge in direct action, as it will have plenty of difficulties of its own when it gets into power. Thus Mr. Robert Williams, the Secretary of the Transport Workers' Federation, in an article he has just written, puts it on record that Labour, as it is now, is hardly fit to govern since it has power without adequate sense of responsibility. It is also without leaders and the majority of its members are not of the calibre to carry on an effective campaign of opposition and criticism in the House. If they were, then the Party would speedily establish itself as the only alternative party to Unionism since all the recent by-elections have shown that in the future there will only be two real Parties in the State—Labour, representing the manual workers on the one hand, and Unionism, or the Centre Party, representing the brain workers on the other.

Believing that the majority of Labour representatives are sane and intelligent men, there is singularly little anticipation of trouble, should the next election bring a Labour member into power.

SHOP ASSISTANTS' PITTANCE

Facts and Figures

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Dec. 8.

The shop assistants' strike, confined though it was to only one London store, came as a shock to the general public. The strike weapon has for so long been the sole monopoly of railwaymen and miners that the fact that such a respectable, law-abiding and, as will be shown, long-suffering section of the community as the shop assistants should emulate them was not in the least anticipated. The public is out of sympathy with this means of redressing grievances because it has on more than one occasion been grossly abused. Yet it is by this means alone that the worker has secured for himself a living wage. The shop assistants as a class have perforce had to be more long suffering than industrial workers, owing to lack of organization, but for years they, too, have worked for less than a living wage.

WEALTHIEST AND POOREST.

Owners of large business concerns, colliery, mine and mill owners, are amongst the wealthiest in the land. How comes it that their employees are the most impoverished in the community? It gives furiously to think. Facts and figures are more convincing than talk and rhetoric. It has been interesting to gather together from various reliable and thoroughly trustworthy sources the minimum wages actually paid to-day in different business establishments such as drapery and provision stores. Glancing at a weekly wage and taking into account the present-day value of that wage we shall see at a glance whether shop workers are or are not justified in fighting for better conditions.

Provision merchants are in many instances not offering their employees a living wage; the scale varies from 23/-, 34/-, 35/- to 42/- a week. Clerks in a large London store get 14/- to 35/- a week. The average wage for a male clerk is 45/-, but many hundreds are only getting 30/- and 35/-. Managers of provision stores are getting £3 a week, which is 5/- less than the wages they received when they joined up. In one of the largest tea companies the girls are receiving 12/- a week, and the whole scale, in spite of an enormous turnover, is disgracefully low. Amongst packers, men of 45 and 50, are getting 25/- and 30/- a week.

In many provincial towns, ex-soldiers are having to go back to their work as shop assistants at a wage of 30/- a week. If the men refuse the work, they are often told that women can be had for several shillings less. In one of the London stores men who have served with the firm for twenty and thirty years are only getting from 30/- to 40/- a week.

A PREMIUM ON DISHONESTY.

In some of the more exclusive houses, women shop assistants are, comparatively speaking, paid better than the men, but as a general rule their wages are correspondingly low. How a girl shop assistant in London can obtain for herself the ordinary decencies of life it is difficult to imagine. A saleswoman of several years' experience gets 27/6; a woman clerk's general wage is 35/- a week, descending to 25/- and 20/-; in fact, some establishments are employing clerks at 14/- and 12/- a week. Women in small drapery establishments and fancy bazaars get from 10/6 to 16/-, skirt-hands 14/-, and women in confectioners' shops, 11/- to 15/- a week.

It is very evident from the above fluctuating and unsystematic scale of wages that Trade Union conditions have never entered within the portals of the Trade Establishment.

The England "fit for heroes to live in" is still a reconstruction shibboleth; men from the front line of France and Flanders are now entrenched behind provincial counters for 30/- a week. Is this an adequate reward for our soldiers? The least we can do is to give them a standard minimum living wage which will prevent undercutting on the one hand and exploitation on the other.

THE YAWATA IRON STRIKE

A Serious Outbreak

Osaka, Feb. 24.

Violent rioting occurred at the Yawata ironworks this morning and the situation is stated to be growing worse every moment.—Reuter.

Fukuoka, Feb. 24.

The "*Nichi-Nichi*" issues an extra giving an account of the serious riot which occurred at the Yawata ironworks early this morning. It appears that about 50 men entered the works and urged the employees in the engine-rooms and other departments to down tools instigating them to acts of violence. "Some 600 men," the report adds, "then gathered in front of the works office and threw stones breaking the windows. Outside the works a large number of workmen marched off towards the park shouting stop work. The men have ceased working the furnaces."—Reuter.

Osaka, Feb. 24.

The cause of the sudden revival of trouble at the Yawata iron works appears to have been dissatisfaction of the men with the attitude of Mr. Yamamoto, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Mr. Shirani, Director of the Yawata works, whom the men's representatives interviewed in Tokio.

They appear immediately to have telegraphed to Yawata to restart the trouble.

The men passed three resolutions, first, protesting against the "insincerity of the officials," second to

proceed with the strike regardless of police interference, and third, in favour of mutual assistance among the strikers.

The Yawata ironworks cover 800 acres and employ 37,000 men. Work is now entirely suspended. The rioters soon grew from 50 to many hundreds. They have not attacked the plant though they are reported to have stopped working the furnaces.

Outside the works thousands are reported to be parading the streets, some extremists going so far as to stone the shops and street cars. The report of an explosion was heard in the city at nine o'clock this morning, but the cause has not yet been ascertained. It is stated that there is every likelihood of troops being called out.

TROOPS TO THE SCENCE.

Osaka, Feb. 25.

The Osaka papers report that it was decided at a Cabinet meeting in Tokio last night to despatch troops to Yawata to suppress the riot. It is understood that the Cabinet further decided to grant an adjustment of wages after the budget has been passed. Decision on the question of the shortening of hours from 12 to 10 was reserved pending consultation with other government works with a view to unification.

Meanwhile it is officially announced that work at the Yawata ironworks has been completely suspended. This has resulted in a stoppage of the gas supply throughout the town. All shops are closed. The strikers sent emissaries on bicycles all over the town to warn shopkeepers to close their doors in order to avoid accidents. The management of the ironworks have requested the collieries to suspend the supply of coal to the works, with the result that a large number of coal trucks are held up at neighbouring railway stations. Ten thousand workmen assembled in Toyoyama Park and elected 10 delegates who will meet the works officials to-day.

The official version of the cause of the trouble is that it is due to the Government's refusal to grant shorter hours immediately and also to the dismissal of some 60 Korean workmen.—Reuter.

Men's New Demands

Osaka, Feb. 25.

The men's representatives at Yawata had an interview to-day with Mr. Nakagawa, sub-director of the iron works. They presented nine demands additional to those submitted on the occasion of the last strike. These demands include two bonuses a year, instead of one, three holidays a month with full payment of wages, and an increase in overtime rates. Mr. Nakagawa listened to what the men had to say but promised nothing.

WORK INDEFINITELY SUSPENDED.

Feb. 26.

Work at the Yawata iron works has been suspended indefinitely. A company of infantry from the Kokura division has arrived.—Reuter.

SUFFRAGE IN JAPAN

Attack on Suffrage Leader in Japan

Nagoya, Feb. 23.

Mr. Yukio Ozaki, a leader of the Kenseikei and ex-Minister of Justice, addressed a mass meeting here yesterday afternoon in favour of the franchise bill. Last night two individuals, members of the "Society for the Maintenance of Japanese National Ideals" and opponents of the introduction of universal suffrage as being premature, forced their way into Mr. Ozaki's room at the hotel and threw fire braziers (*sic*) at the Kenseikei leader, who was in bed. Mr. Ozaki, however, was not hurt.—Reuter.

Appeal to the Country

Tokio, Feb. 26.

During the debate on universal suffrage which opened in the Diet this afternoon immense crowds attempted to invade the streets surrounding the Diet building. A demonstration was prevented by large numbers of police.

The debate was interrupted by the announcement by the Premier, Mr. Hara, that the Government had decided to appeal to the public on the question of universal suffrage.

Later.

The Diet has been dissolved.—Reuter.

THE Yokohama police have received instructions to keep a strict watch on incoming Russian subjects. Hitherto, they have confined attention only to those Russians suspected of Bolshevik tendencies, but the new order states that all Russians found to be without adequate means of support will be liable to deportation.

THE Osaka "*Asahi*" special correspondent at Seoul reports that during January a party of Koreans formed a secret association and distributed to students in Seoul and other places copies of a "Song of independence." The police authorities, who have been working hard to find the guilty parties, traced the movement to Koreans who were imprisoned during the disturbances in March last year.

The debate on Universal Suffrage in the Lower House at Tokio closed with extraordinary scenes. Excitement began on a demand for an explanation of police and military guards surrounding the Houses of Parliament. After an attempted assault on one member by another, a recess was announced, and when the house re-assembled, the Speaker announced the adjournment and left his seat. The opposition declined to accept an adjournment, and scenes of disorder followed, several policemen who then entered the House being assaulted. A popular demonstration outside was controlled by the police.

SHANGHAI NEWS

SHANGHAI'S NEW HOTEL

Gigantic Scheme for Bubbling Well Road

Commencing at the latter end of the year the Shanghai Hotels Co., Ltd., will erect on the land between the Great World and the Shanghai Horse Bazaar, and consequently opposite the Race Course, the largest hotel in the Far East. The new hotel, which will be erected at a cost of about Tls. 2,000,000 will be 14 storeys high in the centre and 11 storeys in each of the two wings and will contain no fewer than 650 rooms. In addition to the hotel proper, which will include two ball rooms, a huge dining room capable of seating 1,500 people and two roof gardens, there will be a large theatre also capable of accommodating over 1,200 people, with a stage having a proscenium opening of 40 ft., fitted with 18 dressing rooms, scenery godowns and the most modern stage fittings.

A picture of the elevation of the hotel is not yet available, but an opportunity of seeing the plans was accorded a representative of the "North-China Daily News" last week and the impression left on his mind was that the Shanghai Hotels Co., Ltd., are planning their new hotel on lines well calculated to meet the ever growing demand for hotel accommodation in Shanghai. There will be a frontage on the Bubbling Well Road of 300ft. and on Burkill Road of 330ft. while to the east of the hotel there will be a special carriage way, 30ft. wide, for the use of those driving to the theatre in cars, enabling them to go direct to the entrance to the theatre in Burkill Road rather than through the hotel.

TURKISH AND SWIMMING BATHS.

The main entrance will be on the Bubbling Well Road and the basement will contain a grill room 74ft. by 52ft. having its own kitchen and pantry arrangements. On the other side will be a bar only 14ft. shorter than the grillroom, and connecting with this will be a billiard room with eight tables. This in turn will give on to a lounge and cardroom. In addition to these features the basement will also contain a modern Turkish bath, with hot rooms, steam rooms, electric rooms, rubbing and massage rooms and also a resting room. There will also be a swimming pool and a bowling alley.

Special attention has been paid to the culinary requirements, and the kitchen will be of very substantial size, with a bakery attached, sculleries, vegetable rooms and butcher's shop. In addition the company are also planning to install their own refrigerating plant and two cold storage rooms, in one of which there will be 20 degrees of frost and in the other 30 degrees. Arrangements will also be made for the installation of the hotel's own

filtering plant so that no water will go into the hotel, for any purpose whatever without first being filtered in their own plant.

TERRACES OPEN AND SHUT.

On the first floor, facing the race course, will be an open terrace 160ft. by 26ft. which will have behind it similarly sized covered-in terrace adaptable for use in winter or summer, while behind this will be a hotel lobby which has been planned on a magnificent scale. It will be almost the size of the Town Hall, fitted with a mezzanine gallery. Here will be found a telegraph office from which cables may be sent direct to the cable companies, a telephone exchange and on the east side will be a handsomely furnished men's lounge connecting by means of a private staircase with the bar below. Behind this lounge will be a ladies' drawing room and immediately behind that the smaller ballroom, which will be rather larger than that at present to be found in the Astor House.

On the west side of the lobby will be found the huge dining hall, with a rotunda 60ft. in diameter opening on to the hall proper, 92ft. by 52ft. the whole being sufficient to seat 1,500 diners. Immediately to the rear of this will be the main ballroom. The dining room will communicate with the kitchens and sculleries below, the installation providing for the inclusion of an escalator for the removal of dishes, etc., to the sculleries where they will be washed, cleaned, dried and sent back to the dining room within a remarkably short space of time.

LUXURY IN THE THEATRE.

Balancing the ballroom, but in the northeast corner of the building will be the theatre but between the two will be a large foyer for the use of those attending the theatre. This will be on the same level as the stalls, while the dress circle will have provided for it a gallery above the foyer. The theatre will be steam-heated in winter, while a direct attachment to the refrigerator plant will enable it to be air-cooled to an extent that will secure a temperature of 15 degrees below the temperature outside during the summer. Special care has been taken to ensure comfort in all the various seats. The dress circle will accommodate three rows of seats and behind it will be 12 boxes. The stairway leading from the foyer to the dress circle will be 16ft. wide and will be built of marble.

On the second floor will be situated the ladies' lounge, reading and writing rooms, five private dining-rooms each with reception room attached and all capable of being extended to make whatever sized private dining-room is required.

SPACIOUS BEDROOMS.

On the floors above will be the rooms of the guests, the smallest of which will be 17ft. by 21ft. and every one of them will have a bathroom and wardrobe room attached. Each of the bedroom floors will also

have a reception room, and service pantries, communicating by telephone with the pantries below, with lifts upon which will be sent up the requirements of the guests as telephoned below. Ice-water will be circulated to all the service pantries and the arrangements generally will be such as to constitute a considerable advance on anything that has preceded them in the Far East.

The new hotel, which it is expected will take about two years to build, has been designed by Messrs. Warren & Wetmore the well known firm of architects, who have already such well known buildings as the Biltmore, Commodore, Ritz and Belmont in the United States of America to their credit.

SHANGHAI WAR MEMORIAL

Designs Competition

It has been finally decided by the Shanghai War Volunteer Memorial Committee that a Cenotaph, or other suitable memorial, be erected on the Bund at the end of Avenue Edward VII, on the site originally selected by the Joint Commission appointed by the Municipal Councils of the French and Foreign Settlements.

Other sites were suggested, but the Committee, after having given the matter full consideration, came to the conclusion that the site first chosen is most in keeping with the purpose and sentiment of the memorial.

Mr. R. C. Turner, Mr. S. J. Halse, and Mr. H. Boissezon kindly undertook to frame conditions which shall govern the competition, open to Shanghai architects, for the memorial design, and they will act as assessors. First, second, and third prizes of Tls. 750, Tls. 500, and Tls. 250 respectively are offered, and the competition will close on April 15. The designers are limited to a cost of Tls. 25,000 for the memorial. Rules governing the competition will be sent as soon as possible to all local architects.

Various suggestions for an additional memorial of some practical nature have been discussed by the Committee, consideration being chiefly given to proposals for the establishment of a Commercial museum. It was found that the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce were disinclined to favour this scheme, and as without their support little success could be hoped for, the proposal has been abandoned. The matter will remain in abeyance until the subscription list has been closed. Should funds then permit, after the cost of the Cenotaph has been met, the question of some memorial of utilitarian character will again be considered by the Committee.

SINCE January 1915, the price of commodities in Tokio has increased 230 per cent.

THE WASHINGTON BALL

A Brilliant Success

Those who organized and completed the arrangement for the Washington Birthday Anniversary Ball, held at the Town Hall on Saturday night, under the auspices of the American Co., S.V.C., are heartily to be congratulated upon the success of their entertainment. In every respect the ball ranks as one of the best on record in the annals of this anniversary, and the new scheme of decoration was the subject of universal praise.

The accommodation of the Town Hall for dancing is limited, now that the gymnasium is not available for a supper room, but on Saturday night there was ample space, the elimination of the ordinary island in the centre of the floor, no supper at the west end of the hall, and the orchestra being placed at the head (east) end, with a sounding board, greatly increasing the floor space.

The main entrance and staircase to the Hall were handsomely decorated and prettily arched with bamboo. Stolid Sikh troopers with uniform and lance were stationed at the landings, and at the head of the stairs, immediately before the entrance to the dancing hall, the inimitable Boy Scouts were in attendance, in uniform, to hand out programmes and answer inquiries.

The decorations which were designed by Mr. A. C. Row, of the British-American Tobacco Co., and carried out by the general and sub-committees, were certainly the prettiest seen in the Town Hall. At the west end of the hall, on a raised platform, was a well designed and excellently painted replica of the Mount Vernon home of Washington, as viewed from the Potomac River. Down the sides of the hall were alcoves, their pillared and arched frontage being artfully set off with artificial cherry trees; which had very pretty effects under the searchlights that played from the gallery. The ceiling was trellized with evergreens, above which electric globes of subdued light from time to time threw various colours on the dancing throng.

With no fewer than 1,200 guests present it was really wonderful how accommodation was made for all. Naturally the ball room was crowded, but not to such an extent as has been experienced on previous occasions with half the number of people present. There was no sit-down supper, that being impossible in the limited space, but in the ante-room, formerly used as a Volunteer Club room, there was a "counter supper" from which guests could at any time partake of an excellent cold collation, dishes of all kinds and perfect quality, and lemon and claret cups; while down the outer corridor was a bar room in which those who required more potent liquors, cigars, etc., were well served.

The sub-committees of the departments in charge of the service are to be congratulated. At Chinese New Year it is a very difficult

task to get together a staff of Chinese who can and will attend to the wants of guests, as did the servants on Saturday night.

An excellent programme of music was provided by an orchestra under the direction of Mr. Jack Raines, and after midnight there was an equally good selection of music for extras.

Mention must also be made of the kind attention of the hosts to their guests, the latter being received by Capt. Ransom and members of the American Co., S.V.C., and honorary guests from 9.30 to 10 p.m.

WASHINGTON MEMORIAL SERVICE

Address by Judge Lobingier

The 188th anniversary of the birth of Washington was observed by the American community in Shanghai on Sunday. Under the auspices of the American Song Service, a memorial service took place in the banquet hall of the Palace Hotel, when Mr. E. S. Cunningham, Consul-General, presided. Mr. F. S. Brockman delivered the invocation, there was a scripture reading by Dr. Frank Rawlinson, and Mr. Pierson Parker gave a reading from Washington's youthful "Rules of Civility." Judge Lobingier delivered the principal address, on the "Greatness of Washington," while the others taking part in the proceedings were Miss Myra Bancroft Olive, who rendered a solo, and Dr. G. F. Fitch, who pronounced the benediction.

Judge Lobingier's address was as follows:—

It is always an advantage to begin with a proposition which no one disputes: and in restricting my theme to "The Greatness of Washington" I am happily conscious of that advantage. For upon few themes is there such an unanimity of opinion.

NON-AMERICAN TRIBUTES.

I have, indeed, found no writer who questions his greatness; but the tributes of those who were not of his people are so lofty that I need quote no others.

"How fares your countryman, the great Washington?" Napoleon is said to have inquired of some young Americans in France.

On being told that he was well, Bonaparte continued, "Ah, gentlemen! Washington can never be otherwise than well. The measure of his fame is full. Posterity will talk of him with reverence as the founder of a great empire, when my name shall be lost in the vortex of revolutions."

Several of Britain's foremost poets were Washington's contemporaries and at the same time his ardent eulogists. Burns preceded him to the tomb by only three years, and two years before the poet's death he wrote to his friend, Mrs. Dunlop, enclosing an ode written for Washington's birthday containing these lines:

Behold that eye which shot immortal hate,
Braved usurpation's boldest daring;
That arm which, nerved with thundering fate,
Crushed the despot's proudest bearing;
One quenched in darkness like the sinking star,
And one the palsied arm of tottering powerless age.

Southey in 1814, during the now generally regretted second war between America and Britain, wrote:

Not long may this unnatural strife endure
Beyond the Atlantic deep!
Not long may men, with vain Ambition drunk,
And insolent in wrong
Afflict with their misrule the indignant land
Where Washington hath left
His awful memory
A light for after times.

BYRON'S TRIBUTES.

But the most ardent poet panegyrist of Washington was Lord Byron. He was a boy of 11, when Washington died, and doubtless expresses the opinion current among the best Englishmen of his day. And Byron's works abound in references, of which I shall cite only a few, to our national hero. In "Childe Harold," after discoursing on Cromwell, whom he calls the "immortal rebel," the poet says:—

Can tyrants but by tyrants conquer'd be,
And Freedom find no champion and no child
Such as Columbia saw arise when she
Sprung forth a Pallas, arm'd and undefeild?
Or must such minds be nourish'd in the wild,
Deep in the unpruned forest, 'midst the roar
Of cataracts, where nursing Nature smiled
On infant Washington?

In "Don Juan," Byron writes, in words quite applicable to the present hour:

History can only take things in the gross;
But could we know them in detail, perchance
In balancing the profit and the loss,
War's merit it by no means might enhance,
To waste so much gold for a little dross,
As hath been done, more conquest to advance.
The drying up a single tear has more
Of honest fame, than shedding seas of gore.

..

And such they are—and such they will be found:
Not so Leonidas and Washington,
Whose every battle-field is holy ground,
Which breathes of nations saved, not worlds undone.
How sweetly on the ear such echoes sound!
While the mere victor's may appeal or stun
The servile and the vain, such names will be
A watchword till the future shall be free.

And again from the same poem:—

Great men have always scorn'd great recompenses:
Epaminondas saved his Thebes, and died,

Not leaving even his funeral expenses: George Washington had thanks and nought beside,
Except the allcloudless glory (which few men's is)
To free his country.

I wish I had space also for the "English Wreath," in exquisite verse, which Canon Richard Wilton of the English Church laid on the tomb at Mount Vernon in 1899.

ENGLISH HISTORIANS.

Turning to prose writers we find Edward A. Freeman, the great English constitutional historian, devoting one of his illuminating lectures to "George Washington, the Expander of England," while Lecky the historian of 18th century England said of him:—

Of all the great men in history he was the most invariably judicious, and there is scarcely a rash word or action or judgement recorded of him. . . . It was always known by his friends, and it was soon acknowledged by the whole nation and by the English themselves, that in Washington America had found a leader who could be induced by no earthly motives to tell a falsehood, or to break an engagement, or to commit any dishonorable act. Men of this moral type are happily not rare, and we have all met them in our experience; but there is scarcely another instance in history of such a man having reached and maintained the highest position in the convulsions of civil war and of a great popular agitation.

But perhaps the loftiest eulogy in prose is this by John Richard Green, the historian of the English people:—

No other figure ever stood in the forefront of a nation's life. . . . It was almost unconsciously that men learnt to cling to Washington with a trust and faith such as few others have won, and to regard him with a reverence which still hushes us in presence of his memory. Even America hardly recognized his real grandeur till death set its seal on "the man first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

SOLDIER AND STATESMAN.

But it is not sufficient for us to know that our hero was great; we should inquire into the elements and particulars of his greatness. We naturally think of him as a military leader and there are those who place him high in that rôle. Probably the fairest and fullest account of the American Revolution is that of Sir George O. Trevelyan, the nephew of Lord Macaulay—a book which merits careful reading on both sides of the Atlantic—where we find this passage:—

From Trenton onwards, Washington was recognized as a far-sighted and skilful general all Europe over—by the great military nobles in the Empress Catherine's court, by French Marshals and Ministers, in the King's cabinet at Potsdam, at Madrid, at Vienna, and in London. He had shown himself, (said Horace Walpole), both a Fabius and a Camillus; and his march through the British lines was allowed to be a prodigy of leadership.

Nevertheless the stage was too small, the numbers engaged too few, and the opportunities for grand strategy too limited, for the American Revolution to have produced a world military genius. Had Washington's fame rested on that alone it could hardly have survived the Napoleonic era.

Next we are apt to think of him in the rôle of a statesman—as President of the Federal Constitutional Convention and later as the first Chief Magistrate of our republic. Washington unquestionably did much to cement that union of the American colonies which his foresight showed him was the great need of his day. But the instrument which perfected that union was, both in conception and adoption, so largely the work of Hamilton that his fame has eclipsed all others as the commanding genius of that mighty achievement.

As to the intellectual attainments of Washington, we might even admit with Dean Vance that they were less than those of some of his contemporaries. George Washington never strove to be learned or brilliant and he would have been the first to disclaim such traits. The more we study him the clearer it becomes that the qualities which distinguished him and brought immortal fame were moral rather than intellectual.

THE CHERRY TREE.

That the intuition of our people has already sensed this appears from the tales which they love to associate with Washington's boyhood. We are all familiar with the cherry tree story and the youthful hero's unwillingness to lie out of the consequences of cutting it down.

Iconoclastic research has pronounced that story apocryphal, but some still think of his "Rules of Civility and Decent Behaviour" as original with him. They were really taken by his tutor, the Rev. James Marye, from "a curious old French book" and dictated to the youthful Washington who wrote them down in his exercise book. Still, though not his own composition in the true sense, they must have produced a real impression on the mind of a boy of 13—perhaps the most impressionable age. The child is father of the man, and it is not without significance that the keynote of George Washington's career is found in this closing injunction of the "Rules"—

Labour to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.

But the halo which history has placed around him has, to some extent, obscured the real worth of the man. When we read those "Rules of Civility," follow his great deeds in after life and look upon his calm, placid countenance as portrayed by Gilbert Stuart, we almost unconsciously think of him as a man who could do no wrong. But had he been such he would not have deserved the homage of posterity. As a great analyst of human character has observed:—

The strong who resist allurements and the tyranny of sense and passion which God has given to men as to animals are less deserving than the weak who struggle to overcome. To fall and rise again is more heroic than by greater strength never to fall. To sin and repent—to do wrong and make amends—are parts of a noble nature.

Mark Twain's comment on the cherry tree legend embodies a serious truth. The youthful Washington is represented as having

told his irate sire when confronted with the fallen tree; "Father I cannot lie; I did it with my hatchet." Mark claimed superiority for he declared, "I can lie but I won't;" and that attitude is far more characteristic of the real Washington.

SELF MASTERY.

No our first President was neither faultless nor free from temptation and it was precisely as he overcame the latter, and thus avoided dangers which might have wrecked a noble career, that his greatness developed.

Like most great characters he was a man of deep and strong emotions and one of his congenital impediments was a fiery temper. The subjection of that unruly member was a task to which he seems to have set himself early in life, and he could hardly have failed to receive aid from certain of his "Rules of Civility" such as the following:—

In reproving show no signs of choler, but do it with sweetness and mildness.

Use no reproachful language against any one, neither curse nor revile.

Think before you speak.

That he gradually succeeded in making these maxims a part of his own character is evident from the type of man as revealed by his contemporaries. But now and then throughout his life, incidents occur, amid sore trial, which deserve to be recorded because, if for no other reason, they disclose that the once violent temper, though curbed, was not extinguished, and that eternal vigilance was his only safeguard.

THE SOUL OF A LEADER.

During the retreat from Long Island at the end of August, 1776, Washington had spent several days and nights largely in the saddle and without sleep. Inexcusable delays and blunders by his men had nearly frustrated the masterly manoeuvre by which he transferred across the East River, under cover of a foggy night, an entire army from its camp within hearing distance of the enemy. And as he stood on the heights of the Manhattan side, and the last ragged continental scrambled leisurely and grumblingly up the steep, the tried soul of the Commander-in-Chief could no longer contain itself and burst forth in a torrent of anguish and exasperation which astonished those who had known him as a model of equanimity.

Again at the battle of Monmouth on that memorable June 28, 1778, when one of his generals, Charles Lee, had recklessly ordered an unnecessary retreat from a strategic position, Washington rode swiftly to the scene and sent the offender from the field with a tongue lashing which is said to have "fairly frightened" the spectators even amid the din of battle.

Once more after he was President a catastrophe occurred which stirred the depths of that volcanic nature. General Arthur St. Clair, who had been given command of an expedition against the Indians of the northwest in 1791, was surprised and defeated on November 4

of that year, losing nearly half his army on the banks of the Miami. Washington who knew well the ways of Indian warfare, had especially enjoined him to "beware of a surprise" and when the disgraced general returned his reprimand from the President was hardly less severe than that given Lee 13 years before.

But in none of these instances was it questioned that the provocation was great and the chastisement merited. The sole occasion for surprise was the sudden exhibition of the unsuspected phase of Washington's character. And that this was in the main well under control is evident from his calm and dignified bearing under the continued strain of ingratitude; injustice and even calumny.

THE CHARACTER ASSASSIN.

It is difficult for us of this generation to conceive of any American being ungrateful or unjust to "the father of his country." But we are too prone to judge his contemporaries by a few great names which have come down to us. There were little men also—scheming self-seekers whose motives were too base, or whose vision was too narrow, to permit them to appreciate the lofty merits of their leader.

We have only to cite the wretched "Conway cabal," hatched while Washington and his army were in the throes of that terrible winter at Valley Forge, and whose object was to supplant the commander in chief with the intriguing Gates. It is conceded that but for Washington the Revolution must have collapsed. One would have supposed that at least after it had succeeded he would be immune from criticism. But that venomous reptile, the character assassin pursued him even then.

Like all of our second term Presidents he became, in the later years of his administration, the target of partisan rancour, and when he signed the Jay treaty with Great Britain, in 1794, the opposition raised a storm of criticism and abuse that, for a time, seemed to obliterate the memories of his magnificent patriotic services.

But through it all he was outwardly calm and imperturbable. No public utterance escaped him of the indignation he felt at the imputations of those petty partisans, although he declared privately that "he would rather be in his grave than suffer the treatment he received at the hands of those he was doing his best to serve." He sufficiently appreciated the dignity of his great office never stoop to a reply. And in his bearing during those times of trial he gave the best demonstration that he had practically conquered his unruly temper and earned the encomium of the Proverb writer: "He that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city."

COURAGE AND FIRMNESS.

And out of the years of discipline which thus produced self-mastery

came other and kindred virtues. The fierce opposition to the Jay treaty did not result in changing his attitude. He adhered to it courageously and firmly, even to the extent of refusing the request of the lower House of Congress for the correspondence and other papers relating to the treaty. In the end the House, by a majority of three, sustained him, the treaty went into effect and time has vindicated his position.

The same consistency and devotion to principle were observed in less important matters. During the operations around New York Lord Howe sent, under a flag of truce, a letter addressed to "George Washington, Esquire." It was returned unopened, not from only any sense of pique or vanity, but because he considered that he could negotiate only as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Forces and as he reported to Congress he "deemed it his duty towards his country to insist upon a mark of respect which, as an individual, he would willingly have waived."

Shortly after he was inaugurated President Washington made an official tour of New England and while in Massachusetts was invited to dine with the Governor, John Hancock, who, however, had failed first to call on the President. Hancock had presided over the first Continental Congress and as such became the original signer of the Declaration of Independence. But Washington realized that the delicate question of the new Federal government's supremacy was involved and that precedents were being established. He, therefore, declined the invitation, courteously but firmly, and in the end the Governor yielded and paid the first call.

DISINTERESTEDNESS.

But probably the supreme mark of Washington's greatness was the entire absence, throughout his career, of self-seeking. Had he consulted his personal interests he would hardly have espoused the Revolution at all. He was a well-to-do country gentleman, of aristocratic birth, with thousands of broad acres in Virginia and 20,000 more along the Ohio. His natural sympathies were thus with the existing order; why should he seek to overthrow it? Clearly not to escape a stamp tax!

As in other questions he made the decision upon principle. Through years of reflexion the conviction had been forced upon him that a colonial régime as then administered was an obstacle to the progress and welfare of his country. How different might have been the sequel could he have been assured of a status like that of Canada to-day. With his colleagues he tried other means of securing a change and accepted the game of battle only as a *dernier resort*.

The post of Commander-in-Chief was also forced upon him and in accepting it he set a new standard of public duty in these words:—

I beg leave to assure the Congress that as no pecuniary compensation could have tempted me to accept this arduous employment, I do not wish to make any

profit from it. I will keep an exact account of my expenses. Those, I doubt not, they will discharge, and that is all I desire.

As time went on and public funds became scarcer he is said to have drawn on his own purse to meet the needs of the army and even to have mortgaged his property for that purpose. An early biographer informs us:—

In choosing men to serve his country Washington knew no recommendation but merit—had no favourite but worth, no relations, however near—no friends, however dear—stood any chance for place under him, provided he knew men better qualified. Respecting such men, he never troubled himself to inquire, whether they were foreigners or natives, federalists or democrats. . . . Indeed, his great soul was so truly republican, that, during the whole of his administration, he was never known to advance an individual of his own name and family.

HIS COUNTRY'S GOOD.

The same author bears testimony to the high character of Washington's military selections by quoting the complaint of certain young officers (who had failed to receive promotion as they expected because they were from the chief's native state) that "it was a misfortune to be a Virginian."

It is in the adoption of such lofty standards, "proving his country's good his only end," that George Washington occupies a plane far above so many of the world's famous military and political leaders.

Yes Washington was great and his was essentially a moral greatness. And so we may close with Byron again:—

Where shall the wearied eye repose
When gazing on the great?
Where neither guilty glory glows
Nor unrelenting hate?

Yes One

The first, the last, the best.

The Cincinnati of the West!

To make man blush there was but one
Bequeathed the name of Washington.

THE Dai Nippon Beer Brewery has declared a dividend of 30 per cent. and resolved to increase its capital from Y.12,000,000 to Y.38,000,000.

A man has been fined \$5 by the French Mixed Court for a peculiar offence. The guardian of the alleyway where he lived surprised him in the act of depositing the corpse of a newly born infant in a dustbin, the body apparently having been found by him on the public highway.

Last week a Chinese passenger on one of the French trams had the misfortune to put his head through a window. About 10 a.m. the car was going along Rue du Consulat, and to avoid a wheelbarrow which had suddenly staggered into its path, the driver turned on the emergency brake, and brought the vehicle up with a jerk. The Chinese passenger in question lost his equilibrium when the sudden stoppage occurred, and his head went into the glass. Fortunately no serious injury resulted.

OBITUARY

Miss K. L. Wade

The funeral of Miss Katherine Lencie Wade, who died on Saturday, took place on Sunday afternoon at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, when the service was conducted by Dean Walker. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wade and Mr. T. S. Wade were the chief mourners, and the pallbearers were Messrs. B. Dawson, R. S. K. Irvin, W. H. Leslie, E. Strassman, S. B. Stevenson and T. Velling.

Wreaths were sent by the following:—

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Moller, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Little, Dr. and Mrs. T. K. M. Siao, Mr. Albert Berthet and Sisters, Mr. and Mrs. Roderick S. K. Irvin, Mr. J. G. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Moysey, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. White, Miss Turner, Rene and Daisy, Mr. C. Thompson, Mr. E. Edwards, Mrs. W. H. Tenney, Mr. and Mrs. B. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Tebbutt, Janet, Mrs. S. Spooner, Miss A. Brand, Mr. A. J. Waller, Mr. B. Dawson, Mr. J. Widenfelt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Strassman, Mr. and Mrs. P. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. White, Mr. A. J. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Tappenden, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. J. W. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Manley, Mrs. and Miss Lee, Major and Mrs. H. York Irvine, Major and Mrs. C. M. Manners, Mr. E. Petersen, May, Foreign Staff of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Chinese Staff of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Mrs. C. W. Diercks and Family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Forsyth, Mr. G. S. Jones, Mrs. K. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. W. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Ferris, Mr. W. Ferris, Mary and Rose, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Watson and Irene, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. White, Mr. and Mrs. A. Eveleigh, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Brand, Minnie and Willie, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Leslie, Elsie and James, Annie, Jim and Tom Main, Tom and Ayesha, Lencie and Leslie, John and Cis.

Miss Olive M. Parsons

The funeral of Miss Olive Mary Parsons took place on Monday afternoon at the Bubbling Well Cemetery before a large attendance of friends of the deceased. The service was conducted by Dean Walker and the chief mourners were Mr. E. E. Parsons and Dr. R. S. Ivy. The pallbearers were:—Mr. H. E. Shadgett, Mr. A. R. Harris, Mr. A. E. Lanning, Mr. E. J. Cornfoot, Mr. C. H. Godfrey and Mr. M. H. Ivy.

Wreaths, of which there was a profusion, were sent by the following:—Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Lanning, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Inglis and Miss Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. McAdam, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Moorehead, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Cornfoot, Dr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Noel B. Ramsay and Wendy, Mr. and Mrs.

J. T. Wynyard Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Goodale, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Stewardson, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Worcester, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Scatchard, Mr. and Mrs. Barff, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Godfrey and Dorothy, Mr. and Mrs. P. Liddell, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Craddock and the Misses Craddock, Mr. and Mrs. J. Quin, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Wood, Miss Wood, Dr. and Mrs. Ivy, Mr. and Mrs. Wakeford Cox and Miss Cox, Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Marsh, Major and Mrs. Hilton-Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. King, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. G. Hill, Major and Mrs. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. U. Aldridge, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Harris, Miss S. E. Smith, Miss Sharp, Misses E. and I. McMurdo, Mrs. N. C. R. Peterson, Miss Mabel Wilson, Miss Patterson, Miss Symons, Mrs. G. Lanning, Mr. R. C. Young, Mr. G. M. W. Hummel, Miss E. H. Mayhew, Mr. H. M. Hynd, Betty and Brendon, Mrs. David Brand, Mr. M. H. Ivy, "Bess and Ed," Rose, Arthur and Will, Marjory and Molly, Shanghai Council, No. 1 Boy.

Mrs. J. Woodberry

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. John Woodberry which took place at her home No. 106 North Szechuen Road on Monday afternoon. The deceased, who was the wife of Mr. Woodberry of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, had been in China for about 30 years, and during that period had done valuable work as a missionary. During the absence of her husband she had on several occasions taken charge of the Shanghai branch of the Missionary Alliance. Attached to this is a large scholastic establishment, and in connexion with it she was an enthusiastic worker. She is survived by her husband, a son who is at present with the Y.M.C.A. in Siberia, and two daughters.

Mr. E. Binder

It is with very deep regret that we have to announce the news, received by telegram, of the death of Mr. E. Binder, which occurred at his residence in Switzerland, No. 66 Route de Florissant, Geneva, on the 19th instant.

The late Mr. Binder came out to the Far East in 1898 to join the firm of Olivier & Co. in Japan. He was afterwards in the service of this firm in Tientsin and Hankow, and later manager in Shanghai, in charge of the general export department. Two years ago he visited California, where he lost his wife, and since that time he had never been in perfect health. In October of last year he went home to Geneva, Switzerland, where his death occurred.

Mr. Binder was always a popular member of the Continental community and equally popular with the British community and took a prominent part in local affairs. He was a member of the French Chamber of Commerce, as well as of the French Municipal

Council until recent years, and was also a Director of the North China Insurance Co.

Formerly he was a member of the French Volunteer Corps, was in Tientsin during the Boxer siege, and before that time had been in Egypt, Paris and London prior to joining the firm of Olivier & Co. He was one of the founders of the Cercle Sportif Francais and was a member of several of the Shanghai Clubs, including the Race Club, the Golf Club, Shanghai Club and French Club.

He leaves two children to mourn his loss, to whom deep sympathy is extended in their bereavement.

Mr. R. J. White

It is with deep regret that we announce the death at Shameen, Canton, after a short illness, of Mr. Robert John White at the age of 52 years from influenza. Mr. White was the eldest son of Mr. J. R. White, late of Hongkong, and was born and brought up in that Colony and educated at Queen's College. He joined the Chinese Maritime Customs in 1884 and up to the time of his death was Chief Appraiser at Canton.

Mr. White was a man of quiet habits and genial disposition and was well liked by all those with whom he came in contact. He was a very keen volunteer both in Hongkong and Shanghai. During his 16 years' stay in Shanghai he was one of the most popular secretaries of the Customs Club. A Mason, he was a member of the Southern Lodge of China for the past 30 years. Deceased leaves a widow and two children to mourn his loss and to them we tender our sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Mr. A. F. Diniz

We regret to record the death of Mr. A. F. Diniz, a prominent and respected member of the Portuguese community in Shanghai, which occurred here at 11.45 p.m. on the 25th instant at the age of 77 years.

Mr. Diniz was born in Macao as long ago as 1843 and was educated at the Jesuit College there. At the age of 18 years he went to sea, and his experience of a hand-to-hand fight with the pirates who infested the South China coast in those days induced him to resign the life of a sailor and take up work ashore, with mercantile firms. He arrived in Shanghai in 1861, and in 1873 joined the Chartered Bank of India Australia & China, in whose service he remained for 45 years, eventually holding the position of chief clerk of his department, until a couple of years ago, when he retired from active work.

The late Mr. Diniz was an able writer and over the *nom de plume* of "A Portuguese" often championed the cause of his countrymen, when required. He was also a contributor to many Portuguese newspapers and the literary merit of his contributions met with much appreciation.

He leaves a widow, four sons and seven daughters, two of the latter being nuns of the Order of Dame des Auxiliatrices and one of the Order of St. Paul Chartos, in Saigon.

DEATH OF MR. JENNER HOGG

63 Years in China

We deeply regret to announce the death, which took place at No. 4 Jinkee Road in the early hours of Thursday morning, of Mr. E. Jenner Hogg. During the stay in Canada, last summer, of Mr. and Mrs. Jenner Hogg, he suffered a good deal in health, but before the return to Shanghai he appeared to have regained much of his former buoyancy. The voyage, however, was a very bad one, Mr. Hogg was again taken seriously ill and since his arrival in Shanghai last November had been compelled to lead an invalid's life, although, with his usual cheerfulness, he was apt to make light of his ills.

With his decease yesterday closed the career of Shanghai's oldest European resident. Mr. Hogg was born at Congleton in Cheshire 83 years ago, and first arrived in Shanghai on February 11, 1857, on board the P. & O. S. Erin—a vessel of 522 tons burthen which brought the London mail of December 11 of the previous year, showing that in those times the postal service was not any longer than it has again become at the close of Mr. Hogg's life. Mr. Hogg's two senior brothers had previously established themselves in Shanghai and, although at first he joined the firm of Lindsay & Co., he afterwards went into partnership with them. The business which they founded was known as Messrs. Hogg & Co., and their premises were situated on the Nanking Road within a garden which along its frontage jutted out and considerably narrowed the roadway. The building was pulled down in the early seventies and the site is at present occupied by the premises of the Office Appliance Company.

The old firm of Hogg & Co. was known by the hong name of Chaou Fung, and it may here be noted that Chaoufung Road was named in honour of the business of these three brothers.

Later, when his brothers left China, Mr. Jenner Hogg established himself as a merchant on his own account, his office then being at the corner of Peking and Szechuen Roads, where at the present time a new building is in the course of construction.

50 YEARS WITH THE GAS CO.

Besides successfully conducting his own business he took an active interest in the affairs of several local companies, and was for many years on the board of the Land Investment Company of which, we

believe, he was one of the original directors. Mr. Hogg was also a director of the Gas Co. from 1870, becoming chairman of that board in succession to the late Mr. Francis in 1895. The record thus established of being a director of one company over a period of 50 years, is a most notable one and one which can, we think, be beaten but rarely. In addition to these duties he was, up to the time of his death, a director of several rubber companies. Mr. Hogg was present at a board meeting of one of these latter about a fortnight ago, and it is thought that the nervous effort and excitement attendant upon that occasion bore their part in bringing on the final break down. Mr. Hogg also took a very keen interest in local politics, and was chairman of the Parks Committee for a very considerable number of years.

While the above forms a brief summary of Mr. Hogg's business career, he was identified with the life of the community in many other ways, having fully taken his share in the duties devolving on foreign residents here since his first introduction to the port.

UNKAZA.

In early days he was a member of the Shanghai Mounted Rangers, the predecessors of the Light Horse, and in this capacity had many tales to tell of the days when the Settlement had to defend itself equally from stragglers of the Taipings and the Imperial troops. He was intensely keen on all forms of sport and this phase of his character was manifest right up to the end, although of course during recent years his interest could only be shown by a ready but passive sympathy in the endeavours of the younger generation. The spacious grounds of Unkaza (now partly the Jessfield Park, partly belonging to Jessfield College), which were bought by the Hoggs in the late sixties from Pedro Loreiro, were always open for the use of his young friends, and formerly it was here always that the Christmas hunt finished. Up to 1910 the At Homes given every Sunday at Unkaza were one of the best known and most popular features of Shanghai society. It may be mentioned incidentally that, as Chaoufung Road is a permanent memorial to the Hogg Co., so also is Jessfield Road a constant reminder of the good done to the public by Mr. Jenner Hogg, for, at the time when he first took over Unkaza, that road was little more than a field path. For many years Mr. Hogg waged a perpetual war with the local agriculturalists, who kept encroaching upon this path whilst he continually reclaimed it for the public, until at last the Municipal Council took it over and macadamized it.

Not only the Light Horse, the Paper Hunt Club and other bodies were frequently entertained at Unkaza but, thanks to Mr. Hogg's generosity, it was a favourite venue for Sunday School treats as well as for outings to the bluejackets in port. His kindness upon these occasions will live long in the memory of many who were present.

A WIDE POPULARITY.

To write an adequate life of Mr. Hogg would largely necessitate writing a history of Shanghai for there was no public question in which he was not prominently concerned. Mr. Hogg was, never we believe, on the Council. He preferred the rôle of critic, but this in no merely destructive sense; and indeed his keen and far-sighted counsel probably rendered greater service to the public cause outside the Council chamber than if he had entered it. Mr. Hogg was an extremely popular member of the community, highly respected by all. His wit, his memory and his personal fascination made him the most delightful of companions. To the very last he retained all his faculties in an extraordinary degree. It is hard indeed for his friends to realize that he is at last gone from among us and he will be greatly missed.

Mr. Hogg married, in 1898, Mrs. F. Hayley Bell, and to her and her two sons Mr. H. F. Bell and Lieut-Colonel F. H. Bell, D.S.O., and her daughters, Mrs. Lavers and Mrs. Leece, much sympathy is extended.

A Motor-Car Tragedy

On the 18th instant, shortly after 8 p.m. as Miss C. Orbright was driving a motor-car along Jessfield Road, her motor collided with a handcart, fatally injuring a Chinese coolie. Miss Orbright states that the handcart was being pushed along the middle of the road in the same direction as she was travelling and that she sounded the horn while slowing down. The handcart, however, remained in the middle of the road with the result that a collision occurred and a coolie was crushed between the two vehicles. The handcart was forced forward by the shock and another coolie was knocked down. Both coolies were taken to the Red Cross Hospital and one of them died that evening. It was found that the other Chinese had not sustained severe injuries and he was not detained.

LATE on Saturday night as a motor car belonging to the Star Garage Co. was being driven along Route Prosper Paris it came into collision with a tram car probably on account of a side slip. The car was wrecked but the occupants, two Chinese and the chauffeur, fortunately escaped without injury.

Mr. H. G. Simms, manager of the North China Insurance Co., Ltd., left for Home on Thursday on board the str. Korea Maru, travelling via America. Through his departure he relinquishes the chairmanship of the Shanghai Club and several other posts in the community demanding hard work and the infinite tact of which he is the possessor. He hopes to spend the greater part of his holiday in Ireland, and expects to be back six months hence.

WEDDING

Gensburger-Saphiere

A pretty wedding took place on Sunday afternoon, when Mr. Victor Gensburger, second son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Gensburger of Shanghai, was married to Miss Lily Saphiere second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Saphiere.

The civil ceremony had previously been performed by Mr. Réau, Consul-General for France, and afterwards the religious ceremony, followed by a well attended reception, took place at the residence of the bridegroom's parents "Sarville," 94 Jessfield Road. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked very charming in a beautiful creation of silver cloth, draped with white tulle, embroidered with silver and panels of crystal beads and caught up with orange blossoms. The court train, embroidered with silver thread and a lover's knot of silver, lined with frills of pleated tulle, was also caught up with orange blossoms. The bridal veil was of embroidered tulle, and there was a wreath of orange blossoms. The bride carried a shower bouquet of white roses and wore a beautiful pendant of diamond drops, the gift of the bridegroom. The matron of honour was the elder sister of the bride, and she wore a gown of salmon pink taffeta, trimmed with tulle and ermine, and carried a bouquet of pink roses.

The bridesmaids were the two sisters of the bridegroom; they looked very pretty in pale pink charmeuse with silk net, and wore Dutch caps and carried bouquets of pale pink carnations and roses. There was a little flower girl, a cousin of the bride, who looked charming in a gown of pink taffeta, trimmed with tulle and hand-made roses. She also wore a little Dutch cap and carried a silver basket with petals. The bridegroom's gifts to the bridesmaids were in the form of handsome brooches.

The bride's mother wore a mole-coloured charmeuse gown, with picture hat to match, while the bridegroom's mother was attired in a mauve charmeuse gown and wore a black picture hat. The bridegroom's eldest brother acted as best man.

The newly married couple, who were the recipients of many beautiful presents, will spend their honeymoon in America.

CHIEF. G. D. Musso has received a telegram from the Portuguese Legation informing him that he has been appointed an Officer of the Order of Christ in recognition of his services to the Portuguese community in Shanghai.

On the 18th instant, the train which arrives here at 9 p.m. from Nanking brought with it a party of 31 German and Austrian subjects, who will await the arrival of the next ship from Japan carrying war prisoners for repatriation. The party has been accommodated in railway carriages at a siding near the station.

WATER SCARCE AND
DISCOLOURED

Householders' Complaints

A humorous correspondent last week suggested that the Waterworks Co. might wash the water before serving. Complaints on this score as also on the cutting off of the water for some hours daily have been frequent of late. It was also generally felt that if the Waterworks Co. would take the public into its confidence rather more, the latter would be quite ready to enter into difficulties from which the Company might be suffering and to await better times calmly. The following explanation has now been given us by the Company.

"The discolouration of the water and shortage during certain hours the last few days is due to the abnormal state of the river; statistics show that the amount of silt in the water in the Huangpu River is higher than ever recorded. This is caused by the long spell of dry weather and the very unusual lowness of the Yangtze (mentioned in the "N.C. Daily News" recently).

"The effect of this abnormal amount of silt is to render filtration extremely slow, and with the extra demand for water that always occurs just before the Chinese New Year, it has been found impossible to keep up the usual supply during the day. It is hoped that the present rain will improve matters to some extent. The Waterworks Company informs us that every effort is being made to provide an increased supply and to mitigate the inconvenience to consumers at the earliest date possible."

The reference in the above to an extra demand for water before Chinese New Year is decidedly interesting. These days, it appears, are used by all good Chinese housewives for a general wash up and spring cleaning, and again and again it has been found latterly that pressure has been worked up only to be taken off at once by the abnormal Chinese demand.

As regards the rest of the explanation, the Company tell us that they have said nothing hitherto, as they were hoping every day to be able to improve matters. It appears that the French Waterworks Co. has also been suffering from shortage through the same causes.

THE Chinese Race Club at Hankow has made a gift of \$10,000 to the Hupeh Flood Fund, together with a quantity of rice and clothing.

At the Japanese Consular Court on the 18th instant, a Japanese boy, aged 16 was brought up on a charge of having on November 4 of last year unlawfully shot at a Chinese boy with an airgun. In the court the father of the Chinese boy agreed to accept \$430 as compensation, and the defendant himself was severely cautioned.

BRITISH OFFICERS
IN SHANGHAIAction by Military
Authorities

British residents in Shanghai will learn with satisfaction that the representations we made last week anent the unfortunate position of officers passing through here have had a salutary effect. In two respects at least the situation has been remedied, but it is necessary to point out that from the financial aspect the officers will still be sufferers by reason of the high exchange of the dollar.

The action which has now been taken is, we understand, at the instance of the Hongkong military authorities. We learned yesterday that they had issued instructions that their representatives in Shanghai should advance the money necessary to meet the hotel bills of the officers here. It will be remembered that these came to \$7 a day, and to meet this officers received an allowance of \$4.50 for the first eight days and \$2.50 thereafter.

Furthermore passages have been secured for the officers as far as Hongkong, and to-day they are leaving aboard the Fushimi Maru. This is a step in the right direction, for at Hongkong there ought to be military accommodation for them, and there is a Command Paymaster who is able to make advances of pay to them necessary for their incidental expenses. We take it that this will be done with other officers whose duties have brought them to China, as it is manifestly unfair to leave them in a place like Shanghai where it is impossible for them to obtain any of their pay.

A FINANCIAL LOSS.

The worst part of the situation now is that the military authorities have not done more than make an advance of money to meet the hotel bills. In other words they are lending money which will have to be repaid by the officers later on.

It was perhaps no great hardship in Europe, where at the most the difference between the army allowance and the actual charge was only a franc or two, that this should come out of the officer's pocket, however wrong the principal may have been. Here, however, it amounts in some cases to more than the actual daily pay of an officer—a lieutenant for instance. If he happens to be married it represents a process of bankrupting him.

We can quite understand that the authorities in Hongkong may not have the power to do more than they have done—it is almost certain that they have not. In view of the abnormal position here, this matter, which has been the subject of representations Home in connexion with other branches of the services more than once, requires to be forcibly, publicly and continuously impressed upon Whitehall, otherwise it will never be put to rights.

A French pharmacy is to be opened at Hankow, with a capital of Frs. 500,000.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP MOSHER

Service at Shinghai

The Rev. Gouverneur Frank Mosher of the American Church Mission, Wusieh, was consecrated Bishop of the Philippine Islands at the Church of Our Saviour on Wednesday morning. The church was filled with Bishop Mosher's Chinese and foreign friends.

The procession entered the church at 10-30 o'clock, the Rector, the Rev. P. F. Tsu, leading his choir of 60 voices. Behind these were some 30 clergy. The Bishop elect followed with his attending Presbyters, Rev. L. B. Ridgely and Rev. E. R. Dyer, and the presenting Bishops, Dr. Norris of North China and Dr. T. S. Sing, Assistant Bishop of Chékiang. Bishops Molony, White and Roots preceded the three consecrators, Bishops Tucker of Kioto, Huntington of Anking, and Graves of Shanghai.

AFFECTION AND TRUST.

Bishop Roots preached from Acts 20:28, "Take heed unto yourselves and to all the flock in which the Holy Spirit hath made you bishops;" pointing out the bishop's need to watch himself as well as his people, whom he must lead by companionship, by teaching and by patience in suffering. He reminded Bishop Mosher of the affection and trust of his fellow missionaries, of the Church in the United States, and of the Chinese Church which he had served for 24 years; and wished him God's blessing of strength of body, mind and soul for the labours of his new field.

The service was read in English, but the Chinese were able to follow in the Chinese Prayer Book; and they had their part in the singing of the hymns which were in their own tongue.

The Testimonials having been read, the Bishop-elect made his promise of conformity. Bishop Molony read the Litany. After the solemn examination and the putting on of the bishop's robes, the *Veni Creator Spiritus* was sung, and the Bishops present joined in the laying on of hands.

This is perhaps the first time that a Chinese bishop has taken part in the transmission of episcopal orders. The service ended with the customary communion.

BISHOP MOSHER'S CAREER.

Bishop Mosher was born at Clifton, Staten Island, New York, in 1871, and was educated at Albany Academy, Union College and the Berkeley Divinity School from which he graduated in 1896, and was then ordained Deacon. He came to China the same year, so that his whole ministry has been spent in the Diocese of Shanghai. After some years of duty in and about Shanghai, Mr. Mosher went to Wusih in 1901, where he has since lived building up year by year the evangelistic and educational activities of what is now one

of the best equipped stations that his Mission has.

In addition to his local work Bishop Mosher has always had a large share in the general activities of his church in China. He will sail in a few days with Mrs. Mosher for his new post, to take up the work laid down by his predecessor, Bishop Brent.

OPERATIC CONCERT AT TOWN HALL

The concert postponed from Sunday afternoon on account of the Washington Ball took place on Tuesday in the Town Hall, (still under the dainty disguise of Saturday's carnival), and seldom has an entertainment in connexion with the Municipal Band met with greater appreciation. The hall was crowded, as also was the gallery, and numbers of people had to be content with standing room after the third piece. It was an operatic programme, admirably selected, and the vocalists were Mrs. L. Isenman, Mr. P. Brunelli and Mr. P. Selivanoff.

The programme opened with the "William Tell" overture, in which the orchestra distinguished itself under the direction of M. Paci, and there followed fragments from the first act of "La Bohème", Mrs. Isenman and Mr. Brunelli giving the "Mimi" and "Rudolph" airs and the final duet. In voice and style both were excellent and received the warmest appreciation. Mr. Selivanoff's contribution, from "The Valkyrie"—Wotan's "Farewell" and "Magic Fire", was very finely rendered, a voice of notable quality being used with striking effect. The audience was greatly taken with Mrs. Isenman's second piece, the introduction to the third act of "Tannhäuser", with the air "Dear Hall of Song", to which she gave vivid and very charming expression. The Pagliacci intermezzo, and the Prelude of the 4th act of "Traviata" by the orchestra completed an extraordinarily good programme.

The U. S. Flagstaff

In presence of Mr. E. S. Cunningham, Consul-General, bluejackets, a detachment from the American Co. S.V.C. and the American community generally, the Stars and Stripes were on Sunday hoisted full mast on the new flagstaff of the American Consulate-General. The flagstaff stands 128 ft. high, and the claim is made for it that it exceeds in height almost any in the Far East. The ceremony was performed by Mrs. Cunningham assisted by Mrs. Carl Seitz, whose husband took a considerable share in bringing the flagstaff to Shanghai.

HANKOW has just been visited with the heaviest snowstorm experienced for many years.

A BRAHMS EVENING AT UNION HALL

There was a gratifying attendance at the Union Church Hall on the 18th instant, when the members of the Union Church Literary and Social Guild were entertained to a Brahms evening, all the music rendered in the course of a most interesting programme being by that composer. The programme opened with the charming sonata for piano and violin (A major) played by Mrs. F. Austin, piano, and Mrs. Dixon, violin, in a most able manner, which was followed by three songs "Like a Blossoming Lilac," "Spring," and "Love is for Ever" by Mrs. F. Austin, who gave a most sympathetic rendering of all three. Mrs. Powell at the piano, Mrs. Dixon, violin, and Mr. Raaschou, playing a violin in lieu of a horn, followed with the trio for piano, violin and horn, the substitution of instrument in the case of the horn detracting only a little from the beauty of the composition.

Mrs. Hughes was responsible for four songs "Sapphic Ode," "O that I might retrace," "He Wandered," and "The Little Dustman" singing them all charmingly but especially the last named, which is now so well known as always to require greater singing than most of the others. The piano solo "Rhapsody in G minor" played by Mrs. Powell was well up to that lady's usual standard of brilliance and a most pleasing programme was brought to a close by the well known "Hungarian Dance," played with great spirit by Mrs. Dixon, who was accompanied by Mr. Tewksbury.

Mr. Chang Nieh-yun, Foreign Secretary to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed Hon. Advisor to General Lu Yung-hsiang, Military Governor of Chekiang province and former Commissioner of Defence at Shanghai.

In the course of a search made by the police on the 17th instant in a house at No. 27 Rue Colbert, a quantity of contraband opium to the value of approximately \$1,200 was discovered. At the French Mixed Court a fine of \$400 was imposed on the tenant and the opium confiscated.

On Wednesday, the Bank of Communications opened for business in its new premises on the Bund, the former Deutsche-Asiatische bank. The premises have been rearranged and newly decorated and are excellently adapted to the uses of the new occupants. The removal from the Bank's old quarters was accomplished during the holidays without interruption of business. Yesterday, an informal reception was held, many Chinese and Foreign business men being hospitably entertained by the Manager, Mr. Chien Sing-chi, and the staff of the Bank.

CHINA'S PETRIFIED SUN-RAYS

Dr. H. Chatley at the Asiatic Socy.

At a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society (North China Branch), held in the Lecture Hall, No. 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, under the chairmanship of Dr. A. Stanley, there was a good attendance to hear the lecture by Dr. Herbert Chatley, M.I.C.E.I., on the subject of "China's Petrified Sun-rays."

It was a very interesting paper dealing to a great extent with China's use and misuse of its coal supply. At the conclusion of the lecture there was considerable discussion, and questions were asked to which Dr. Chatley replied in a very logical manner.

Dr. Chatley's lecture was to the following effect:

Modern civilization is based on the exploitation of coal or petroleum. The great Powers owe their importance to the use of coal. Japan will not rise above her present state of development unless she can obtain Manchurian and Chinese coal.

Three pounds of coal are equivalent to the day's work of an unskilled labourer. A ton of coal is really worth £35 in England or \$150 in China. Twenty tons of coal represents a man's lifework.

Without coal (or oil) all the great carrying trade of the world would vanish and Europe revert to a Chinese standard of civilization. Neither oil nor water power are so important.

China possesses great stores of coal and her output already approaches that of Japan, but she cannot go ahead until she produces and uses at least 10 times as much as at present. The authorities, gentry and merchants exclude foreign capital from fear of foreign influence and arrest development by taxation and profiteering. Bad transport and social disturbance also affect the output.

In Shanghai during the fourth year of the Great War, the price was over \$20 per ton and yet there were mines within 300 miles at which the cost of production was certainly less than five dollars per ton. There is coal near Ch'ang-hsing, Kuangtehchow, Shitung, Chinghsien and Lukiang (all this side of Tatung) and there is also coal near Nanking.

The geology of China shows that coal-bearing strata occur all over the country and while this does not necessarily mean many actual mines, it warrants the opinion that in a very few years the deposits in China will be the foundation of immense industries in China or Japan.

Shanghai will soon need three million tons per annum and special efforts (such as loans, gratuitous technical advice, cheap machinery or government bounties) should be made to open up the local supplies.

All human activity, direct or induced, originates in the sun which is for us, physically speaking, the

Supreme Being and the sun's stored energy, which is coal, is far more valuable than gold.

Other forms of energy are much less abundant and convenient and at any rate in China are not readily available.

At the conclusion of the meeting Dr. Stanley proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Chatley, which was heartily accorded.

RUSSIAN REFUGEE BALL

The ball given in the banqueting hall of the Astor House Hotel on Thursday in aid of the Shanghai Refugee Relief Fund proved successful in every way. There were more than 260 guests present and a programme of twelve dances to the music of the hotel orchestra was thoroughly enjoyed, encores being called for frequently. The hall was prettily decorated, the chief feature being the ropes of multi-coloured Chinese lanterns, and dainty refreshments were served in the ante-room. Up to the time of going to press it was not possible to obtain any definite announcement as to the proceeds of the entertainment, but the raffle of the picture painted in oils by Mrs. Macbeth must have added considerably to the funds. The picture was won by ticket No. 43, the holder being a Chinese.

Canadian Assocn. Supper

A very enjoyable supper party was held at the Astor House Hotel on Thursday by the Canadian Association of China and was attended by upwards of 40 guests. After the supper the party adjourned to the Chinese Y. M. C. A., where they were hosts to a large number of Chinese, the large memorial hall being well filled. Two Canadian anthems were sung by the Canadians present. The programme consisted of moving pictures of Canadian scenery and industries, and the natural power resources of Canada, both east and west, were very graphically shown thereby.

LETTERS which have just arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok announce that the housing scheme of the Bolsheviks has been put into operation there. This scheme was recently explained in an interview with Mr. Litvinov, the Bolshevik delegate who conferred with Mr. O'Grady on the question of an exchange of prisoners, and it was to the following effect: House room is allotted on the scale of one room to each individual and outsiders are then able to take possession of the remaining rooms in the same measure. As far as is practicable, the tenants already in possession are given the choice of those who will occupy the vacant rooms. The fact that this system has already been adopted in Vladivostok apparently indicates a more rapid advance towards Bolshevism than was anticipated.

THE TOKIO FLIGHT

Arrangements in Shanghai

The Aero Club of Shanghai has completed arrangements for entertaining the Italian airmen who are engaged in the Rome-Tokio flight. It is understood that seven machines with 27 airmen will put in an appearance, and as in the case of local flights in the past the courtesy of Kiangwan as a landing ground and aerodrome will be extended to them by the International Recreation Club.

On the night of the squadron's arrival here a banquet will be given to the airmen in the Astor House, to be followed by a dance. It is expected that the guests will number about 700, and it is anticipated that the function will be supported by all prominent local clubs and societies. These will be circularized in the course of a few days with a request for their participation.

The day following the arrival will, it is hoped, see an exhibition of flying at Kiangwan, and following upon this the representatives of China's air force, Lieut.-Com. T. S. Chu and Major P. C. Pao, in conjunction with Tuchun Li Hsun, Mr. Yang Tchong, General Ho, Admiral Lang, and the City Magistrate, will entertain the fliers to dinner. A silver cup is to be offered them on this occasion on behalf of the Tuchun.

In connexion with the flight an interesting piece of journalistic enterprise is to be inaugurated. On the day the squadron reaches here the "China Aero Journal," a publication in Chinese, will make its initial appearance. This will, in future, be the official organ of the Department of Aeronautics and also of the Aero Club of China.

News has been received in Japan of the death of the Rev. James H. Ballagh, one of the first missionaries to come to Japan. Dr. Ballagh went to America last year on a visit to his home, but expected to return this year. He first visited Japan in 1861 in the time of Townsend Harris, and continued to live there almost uninterruptedly up to last year. Dr. Ballagh's wife predeceased him in 1910, but he leaves two sons and two married daughters—Mrs. R. T. McAlpine and Mrs. Carrie Harrell.

Mr. Walter Bonner, who will act as general superintendent of a Far Eastern air service in process of formation, and a party of aviators and mechanics, have arrived in Shanghai en route for Hongkong. The scheme, originated by a prominent capitalist at Macao, is said to involve a capital of several million dollars, 135 aeroplanes of the Curtiss type having been contracted for at a cost of about \$3,000,000. A service between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao will first be organized, and may be extended to Shanghai, Japan, and Manila.

MR. CLEMENTS JOINS THE SALT GABELLE

Mr. A. J. Clements, whose name will be familiar to many of our readers for his very interesting correspondence from Western China, has recently joined the Salt Administration and is now stationed at Wutungchiao, a position which we sincerely hope will not prevent him from continuing to record his observations of Chinese life and events.

Mr. Clements came to China about 12 years ago in connexion with the Canadian Church Mission and was appointed to the Salt Wells district in Fushunhsien (Sze.) After spending about two years there, chiefly as a language student, he was transferred to Tachienlu a year before the first revolution broke out. Tachienlu was considered unsafe for foreigners so Mr. Clements drifted down through Yunnan to Shanghai and was detained in this part of the Republic for some time, during the interval assisting in famine relief work at Antong. Returning to Tachienlu he remained there engaged in general mission work until the close of 1919, during which period he made several long journeys westward, taking in Derge to the north and Batang to the west. A close student of China's affairs, Mr. Clements' articles on events on the borderland of China and Tibet are probably the only reliable record extant of Chinese and Tibetan activities during the past four or five years. He has also been a keen observer in other directions, his articles on musk and other products of the Far West being unusually interesting.

THOSE who have a grievance—without a justifiable one—at the weather in Shanghai should pay attention to what a correspondent at Tunki, Anhui, writes. On February 13 he said:—"Still it rains. It began a fortnight ago and has kept at it almost incessantly. The night before last began the heaviest fall of snow seen in these parts for years. It was still snowing this morning, and in spite of the fact that the temperature has scarcely reached the freezing point and that much snow has melted, there is still something like six inches on the ground." Then on February 21 came the succeeding hail:—"The rain still continues. Old King Sol has scarcely shown his face in Tunki for 30 days. His absence interfered somewhat with the new year festivities. There was a perceptible difference in the number of crackers fired, and there was a decided sizzling and hissing resembling the noise made by throwing bits of red hot iron into a pail of water." Add to this another sentence about the new year, and a picture of perfect joy will be conjured up:—"Plenty of petty thieving has been done; more may be expected. And doubtless many will resort to suicide rather than face their creditors after the new year, still in their debt."

FIRES

About 10.15 p.m. on the 17th instant the Sinza Division of the Fire Brigade received a telephone message to attend a fire at No. H36 Cemetery Road, but on arrival found that the fire, caused by the contact of a charcoal stove with the woodwork of a verandah, on which the kitchen was situated, had already been extinguished.

At 5.28 a.m. on the 18th the Brigade was summoned to an outbreak of fire at No. X. 323 North Shanse Road. The Hongkew and Sinza divisions responded to the call and found the upper portion in flames with the exception of the room facing the road. The Hongkew division tackled the fire from the front, having to use a fairly long line of hose from the nearest hydrant. The Sinza division worked along the alleyway at the back, and got at the fire on the east side. The fire had just got through to a large wine shop on the north side, but was promptly checked here before it could do any damage. The two divisions were working for about half-an-hour, and though the upper portion of the house in which the fire originated was badly damaged, the fire was prevented from getting downstairs, thus being well held.

While the Brigade was busy here, another call was received to an outbreak in a large food shop numbered 989-991 Miller Road. A section of Central responded and found the back portion upstairs, above the ceiling level, well alight, and the fire had obtained a grip on a collection of stores, etc., above the small kitchen. The place was a regular maze of kitchens and was of peculiar construction. The Brigade, however, practically confined the fire to where it began, the back portion of the shop on the first floor being damaged. Another two or three minutes and the whole of the shop would have been involved, also shops on Tiendong Road. The flames were already entering the roofs of two of these shops.

The Chinese New Year was unusually quiet for the Fire Brigade. On the 20th instant three calls were answered; on Saturday and on Sunday there were none. Of the three fires last Friday, all caused by fireworks, only one was of a serious nature. At 8.55 a.m. a call was received to a fire which had broken out in a matchshed at East Yuhang Road Extension. Hongkew Division attended and was also assisted by a section of the Central Division. The matchshed, which was used for storing and repairing packing cases, of course burnt fiercely and the Brigade did excellent work with a limited supply of water in that they succeeded in cutting the shed in two and saving one half. Some very good work was also done in preventing the fire from reaching the village adjacent to the shed. The heat was intense and some of the men had their

faces scorched, one having to be sent back for medical attendance.

The other two fires both occurred in the early hours of Friday morning, one, attended by the Sinza Division, at a small shop in Chunking Road and the other, responded to by the Hongkew Division, at a Chinese house situated off Elgin Road. Both proved slight.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF MR. WEISS

The Accused Coolie

Developments are taking place in the case of Wong Ah-fok, alias Eu Foh, a coolie, who has been in the custody of the S. M. Police on charges of murder and robbery arising out of the mysterious death of Mr. F. E. Weiss in August last. It will be remembered that originally the accused was arrested on a charge of returning into the Settlement after an order of expulsion had been made against him, was subsequently charged with murdering Mr. Weiss and with stealing certain articles belonging to the latter.

The accused appeared at the Mixed Court early in January on these two charges and was remanded for a special hearing. Before this could come on the accused was found to be suffering badly from frostbite with the result that both his feet had to be amputated and he is now reported to have practically recovered from the operation.

In the meantime Mr. F. J. Schuhl, at the request of the American authorities, undertook the defence of the accused and yesterday filed a motion for the dismissal of the charges against the accused. This, we learn will come on for hearing at the Mixed Court on Tuesday morning.

A building programme in connexion with Tokio Women's Christian University calls for an expenditure of Y.1,000,000.

MEMBERS of the Gun Club have presented to one of their old members, Mr. J. F. W. Milne, (who is proceeding home on a well earned leave) a small gift for remembrance. Several speeches were made and an enjoyable evening spent on the occasion of the presentation. Mr. Milne was an interport shot, and a very keen shot in the field and at the traps.

THE French police have this week seized opium to the value of about \$2,000. This was taken in a search made at premises Nos. 135 and 168 Rue Touranne. The owners of the drug appeared at the Mixed Court which ordered the opium to be confiscated, imposing fines of \$500 and \$100. Another man, the tenant of a house in an alleyway off Rue du Consulat, was fined \$200 for using it as a resort for opium smokers.

A MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT

Supreme Court Action

QUESTION OF GARAGE CO.'S LIABILITY

A case of considerable interest to all users of hired motor cars commenced in H.B.M. Supreme Court on Tuesday before his Honour Judge Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, in which Geoffrey Aubie Turner and Gwendoline Turner, his wife, sued the Shanghai Garage Co., Ltd. to recover Tls. 2,500 damages and Tls. 426 medical expenses, etc. for injuries received by the collision of a car, driven by the defendants' servant, and belonging to the defendants, with a tree at the side of Route Pichon. Plaintiffs in their statement of claim alleged that the defendants' servant drove the motor car recklessly and without care and though there was no traffic on the road ran into the tree. A second claim, that brought by the plaintiff's boy who was travelling in the car at the time, and who claims \$500 damages and \$155 for medical expenses and loss of wages, was by permission of the judge taken with the first.

PLEA OF NON-RESPONSIBILITY.

The defendants in their statements of defence delivered in the two actions, denied that the car was being driven recklessly or negligently and averred that the collision referred to was due to inevitable accident without negligence on the part of the defendants or their servants. They further required the plaintiffs in both instances to furnish proof of the injuries suffered, and further said that by an express condition of the contract of hiring the defendants were not liable for any injury caused to the plaintiffs, whether due to the negligence of the chauffeur or otherwise, and as particulars of this defence set out the following:—

"Upon the face of the defendants' printed hire chit there were printed in red the words following:—'It is distinctly understood that we take no responsibility for any injury caused to passengers through the fault of the chauffeur or otherwise.'"

And by way of further answer the defendants said that the chauffeur of the car at the time of the aforesaid collision was chosen specifically and individually by the plaintiff Gwendoline Turner out of a large number of chauffeurs employed by the defendant.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. W. S. Levinson for the defence.

Mr. Newman, in his opening said that the defendants in the course of their business let out motor cars for hire and as such were ordinary carriers of passengers.

CONDITIONS NOT SEEN.

After detailing the facts of the case from the plaintiffs' side, he called Mr. Turner, who said he was a merchant in Shanghai. On June 3 he hired a motor car from the Star Garage and when dismissing it

wrote, besides his signature and the time the car was discharged, a note stating that he wanted the car sent to him the next day at 3.30 p.m. He did not read the printing on the chit as he merely looked upon it as a check upon the chauffeur for the garage and a check for himself when he came to pay his account. He did not then read the red ink conditions printed at the side, nor had he done so until his appearance in Court. He knew nothing further of the matter, until he was called to Dr. Fearn's Nursing Home to see his wife the next day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Levinson—It was not true that he had since asked by telephone for the chit which he had signed on June 3 to be returned to him.

In answer to his Lordship, witness said he had never had a conversation with the defendants regarding the terms upon which cars were hired.

THE DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Bryson spoke to being called to attend to Mrs. Turner during the afternoon of June 4. He found her suffering from abrasions, cuts and a good deal of bruising, all of which were very painful. The pain lasted for some considerable time, while a pain in her back, which was a very real thing, lasted until the end of the year. He would not go so far as to say there was continuous pain, but had it not been for the accident she would not have had this pain recurring as it did. After the shock, from which the plaintiff suffered for two or three days, she became neurasthenic, suffered from insomnia and was incapable of sustained effort. The plaintiff's condition was, however, improving all the time and when the worry of the present action was over there should be further marked improvement.

MRS. TURNER IN THE BOX.

Mrs. Turner said she arrived in Shanghai in the end of May. On June 3 she went for a motor car drive with her husband and on the next day she went with her boy to Mr. Blake's house in Route Ghisi to obtain some things which she had bought. They returned with the things in the car, the boy sitting in the front with the chauffeur and herself behind holding the brasses and cut glass which she had purchased together on the floor of the car, bending down so low that she could not see the road and had consequently no idea how fast they were travelling along Route Pichon. Suddenly she felt the car crash into something. She was thrown down and as she got out of the car she saw the boy getting out, but as soon as he got to his feet he collapsed into the roadway. She sent the chauffeur for some water and when she looked around her there was nothing near the car at all and the car was right up against a tree. Coming down Route Pichon from Mr. Blake's house, the tree was on the right hand side of the road. The boy was taken away by Dr. Neild, who told witness to go to Dr. Fearn's where after arrival she remembered nothing more until her wounds were being stitched up.

The principal thing from which she suffered was the pain in her back which she still had at times, and now, though she had had considerable experience of driving motor cars in France, she could not let anybody drive for her.

THE BOY'S INJURIES.

Dr. Ricou said the boy was brought to Ste. Marie's Hospital on a stretcher in a state of collapse. He had a wound in the left temporal region and two branches of the temporal artery had been cut. The wound was sewn up and a saline solution injected. If witness had not attended to him then there was considerable danger of his dying from loss of blood. Witness then discovered that the boy was also suffering from a fractured patella, but, owing to his condition, nothing could be done for this until about 10 days later. He was in hospital 47 days, the wound in the head was healed and also the knee, though possibly the leg affected would always be weaker than the other.

Hung Pong-foo, the boy, also gave evidence of the accident and deposed that the chauffeur turned a corner at a great rate of speed and ran into a tree, witness being cut by the glass of the windshield. There was nothing on the road in front of the car at the time of the accident nor did he see anything afterwards.

THE QUESTION OF THE CHIT.

Mr. Levinson submitted there was no case to answer and referring to the stipulation on the hire chit, said that the defendants had contracted themselves out of that liability. The plaintiff was affected by the notice on the chit.

His Lordship pointed out that in a case of hiring a motor car the driver did not ordinarily produce the chit until he was discharged, and then it was produced for the fare's signature and the time when the car was discharged. There was nothing to show that the plaintiffs knew of the condition prior to taking the car.

Mr. Levinson agreed that that might be so in most cases, but in this instance Mr. Turner actually wrote the order for the car on June 4 on the chit for the car which he used on June 3 so that he had every opportunity of knowing the terms upon which the car was hired. He submitted that the plaintiffs were in a position to know what was on the chit and could not be heard to say now that they did not know.

His Lordship ruled against the submission.

Mr. Max Friedmann, sales-manager of the Star Garage, said he saw Mrs. Turner at Dr. Fearn's Nursing Home and in response to questions which he asked her, she said she did not know how the accident happened. In answer to other questions, she said the car was all right and was being driven correctly.

The case was adjourned.

A Plea of Inevitable Accident

At Wednesday's hearing Mr. Levinson applied for leave to

file particulars of the defence of inevitable accident.

His Lordship: It is too late now.

Mr. Levinson:—I desire to quote authority to your Lordship for my procedure. When the papers came to me from the late Mr. Home's office there were no suggestions that particulars of inevitable accident had been ordered, or that, if they had been, they had not been filed.

Counsel then quoted authority in support of his application.

His Lordship remarked that the order for further particulars of the plea of inevitable accident had been made and if it had not come to counsel's notice, he, his Lordship, could not help it.

Mr. Newman said that if leave were granted he would ask for an adjournment in order that he might consider the particulars.

His Lordship, having read the further particulars that counsel desired to file, said he did not think it was a defence of inevitable accident.

Mr. Levinson replied that he had evidence he was prepared to call in support of the particulars and after that had been called it would be for his Lordship to decide whether there was a defence of inevitable accident.

His Lordship gave permission for the further particulars to be filed and added that if Mr. Newman wanted an adjournment he would be prepared to grant an adjournment. The question of costs might arise, but he would be prepared to consider that later. He had come to this decision because of the singular circumstances of the case: both Messrs. Godfrey and Home had died since the order was made and apparently there had been some misunderstanding as to what had taken place, and if there was a defence set up in these particulars he certainly ought to hear it.

Mr. Newman pointed out that this defence of inevitable accident was one which in the natural order of things should have been put forward at the very earliest moment.

His Lordship adjourned the hearing until Friday morning.

The particulars which were thus filed were:—"While the car was being driven along Route Pichon, and as the car turned around the bend of the said road, the rays of the sun were reflected by the windshield in such a manner as to confuse and dazzle the driver thereof and to cause him to lose control of the car."

A foreigner who was motor-cycling in the French Concession two days ago, had an unfortunate experience with three dogs in Route Ghisi. He had just dismounted, when the dogs, rushing out of an adjacent gateway, flung themselves upon him with what could have been described during the war as considerable élan. Fortunately he withstood the shock, and was equally lucky when one of the dogs bit him in the leg without causing a wound.

SHANGHAI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Important Case in Supreme Court

An interesting case arising out of the recently published China (Companies) Amendment Order in Council, was commenced on Thursday in H.M. Supreme Court, before his Honour Judge Sir Haviland de Sausmarez, in which Mr. F. N. Matthews and others, shareholders in the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., filed the subjoined motion against the company:—

That the defendant Company its Directors and Agents may be restrained by the Order and injunction of this Honourable Court from selling the undertaking of the defendant Company to any other Company not subject to the jurisdiction of this Court and receiving in compensation for such sale shares or other like interests in such other Company otherwise than in compliance with the provisions of Section 185 of the Ordinance, until judgement in this action or until further Order.

1.—A declaration that the proposed scheme, notice of which has been given by the defendant Company to its shareholders, for the sale of the defendant Company's undertaking to a Japanese Company is *ultra vires*.

2.—An injunction restraining the defendant Company its directors or agents from selling the undertaking of the defendant Company to any other Company (not subject to the jurisdiction of this Court), and receiving in compensation for such sale shares or other like interests in such other Company, otherwise than in compliance with the provisions of section 185 of the Ordinance.

3.—Such further or other relief as to this Court may seem just.

4.—Costs.

Messrs. G. H. Wright and E. L. Hartopp appeared in support of the motion, and Mr. R. N. Macleod, with whom was Mr. A. E. Seddon, appeared for the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Mr. Wright, who read the notice of motion, said that in the ordinary case he would ask his Lordship to order pleadings, but he thought it would probably be more convenient if his Lordship heard the motion for the interim injunction first, for if that were not granted it would be of no use to proceed further with the action. Consequently he would ask his Lordship to defer making any order as to pleadings until the motion had been dealt with, a course with which his Lordship agreed.

Mr. Hartopp then read the affidavit of Mr. F. N. Matthews which was in part as follows:—

"I, Frederick Newman Matthews of No. 3D Peking Road, Shanghai, chartered accountant, a British subject, one of the above-named

plaintiffs, make oath and say as follows:—

"1.—The defendant company was incorporated on December 5, 1908, with a capital of one million Shanghai taels divided into twenty thousand shares of fifty taels each for the purpose of acquiring and taking over as a going concern the undertaking of the Shanghai Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., incorporated in 1903 and of the Santai Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., incorporated in 1906.

"On March 10, 1914, the capital of the company was increased to two million Shanghai taels by the creation of twenty thousand new shares of fifty taels each.

"2.—The Articles of Association of the company provide for the management of the company's affairs by agents and general managers. The present agents of the Company are the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., a Japanese Company.

"3.—In consequence of the publication in the public press on January 15 by direction of His Majesty's Minister of the China (Companies) Amendment Order in Council, 1919, I was approached by a number of shareholders in the company with the result that on February 9 instant I wrote and sent to the chairman and directors of the company a letter which omitting formal parts was in the terms following:—

"I have been directed to approach you with respect to the consequences of the Order in Council recently promulgated as a result of which the company cannot continue under the existing management.

"My instructions come from registered members having the right to vote, from registered members and from persons not at present on the register but who are equitably entitled to shares in the company.

"I represent at present approximately 9,200 shares and am promised and expect shortly to receive authority to act on behalf of persons holding rights in many more shares. My appointment is due to the idea that it is naturally easier for the board and the management to negotiate with one representative than to treat with a large number of shareholders individually.

"I am directed to inquire what steps the board propose to take to carry out the terms of the Order: whether it is intended to transfer the company to British management or whether some scheme is being evolved, through which the shareholders will be given an opportunity to dispose of their holdings at the real value. In the event of the latter course being suggested I am instructed to request you to allow me to inspect and investigate the books, accounts and documents of the company and to obtain any information necessary to enable me to arrive at an opinion of the value of the company's undertaking as a going concern: this with the object of arriving at an equitable price at which my principals will be willing to dispose of their interests to the Japanese shareholders or others or to put same to the consideration of an arbitrator should it later be

decided to refer the matter to arbitration.

"If it proves impossible to arrive at a price to which all concerned can agree, my instructions are to request the board to transfer the general management to a British company approved by my principals. I am in a position to name one local company experienced in such work, which is willing to accept the management and of which my clients approve.

"As the time is rapidly approaching when the Order will come into force, I shall be much obliged if you will favour me with a reply as quickly as possible.

"4.—On February 11 I wrote and sent to the said chairman and directors a further letter in the terms following:—

"Following mine of the 9th instant I beg to notify you that I now represent considerably more than 10,000 shares, either by direct signatures or by definite promises of support, including one from Mr. Horatio Robertson.

"Amongst the numerous signatures I hold appear those of

"Mr. O. J. Barnes (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank).

"The Netherlands Trading Society.

"Banque Belge pour L'Etranger.

"Commercial Bank of China.

"The Asia Banking Corporation.

"I have discussed the matter of compliance with the Order with the Crown Advocate, and have his permission to state that the consequences may be serious if due diligence is not exercised to carry out the terms of the Order, of which Section 4 comes into effect on the 16th proximo. I venture to hope, therefore, that I shall be favoured with a prompt reply to my letter of the 9th instant.

"5.—No immediate reply was received to either of these letters but on the morning of Saturday, February 14, there was published in the 'North-China Daily News' a notice convening an extraordinary general meeting of the defendant company for Monday, March 1, next at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing a resolution for the promotion of a Japanese company and for the sale of the undertaking of the defendant company to such new company when formed or on its formation or in course of its promotion and that the directors be authorized to carry the same into effect.

"6.—On Monday, February 16, I received from the said Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., as agents for the defendant company a letter acknowledging the two letters I had written but stating that a copy of the notice which had been published in the paper and a circular explaining the scheme would be sent to each shareholder and that the directors must decline to give any information except through the medium of a circular and at the meeting."

His Lordship:—You have spoken of somebody as managers of the Company?

Mr. Hartopp:—A Japanese Company, my Lord, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

His Lordship:—Are they the managers?

Mr. Hartopp:—They call themselves the agents.

His Lordship:—It seems to me that it would be my duty at once to bring to the notice of the Registrar of Companies that these people do not appear in the list of directors. The terms of the Order in Council are not obeyed; there should be a majority of British directors. The Companies Ordinance and the Order in Council have not been, so far as I can see, complied with. Have they been returned as directors?

Mr. Macleod:—I don't know, my Lord.

His Lordship:—Well, I want to know. Do the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, who appear as agents, appear as directors on the list which has been returned to the Registrar of Companies?

Mr. Macleod:—I understand that the facts are that the list of directors does not include the name of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. They signed the notice as agents.

His Lordship:—But the agents are described as general managers.

Mr. Macleod:—That is so.

Mr. Hartopp:—I understand that the whole business is in the hands of this Japanese firm.

His Lordship:—Then I shall give directions that the want of compliance with the requirements of the Companies Order in Council which applies the Companies Ordinance, be brought to the attention of the Registrar of Companies.

His Lordship pointed out that the matter was of considerable importance, because there was not a majority of British directors, which was necessary.

Mr. Macleod stated that he was not aware of the fact beforehand and he could not say he was really prepared to deal with the point then.

His Lordship pointed out that the board was improperly constituted; there were three Japanese and three British directors, whereas the latter should be in the majority.

Mr. Hartopp then continued reading the affidavit of Mr. Matthews, which was as follows:—

"7.—On February 17, I received a printed Notice, at exact copy of the notice which had appeared in the 'North-China Daily News,' and also a printed circular letter.

"The said circular letter refers to Section 4 (1) of the China (Companies) Amendment Order in Council, 1919, and states that it is necessary either (1) that the nationality of the management be changed or (2) that the business of the company be carried on under a system of law which allows the management to remain in Japanese hands, that the directors feel confident that the shareholders will agree that a change of management is not desirable and that the proposed resolution is for sale of the whole undertaking of the company to a Japanese company under the power given by clause 3 (f) and (k) of the Company's Memorandum of Association. The said letter then proceeds shortly to outline the proposed scheme and mentions that out of a capital of 160,000 shares of the pro-

posed Japanese Company, 159,990 shares will be allotted to the defendant company which will remain in existence to hold these shares and to distribute the profits received.

"8.—Under this scheme, therefore, the defendant company would part with the whole of its undertaking and in exchange would simply own scrip in the proposed Japanese company. I this deponent am the registered holder of 50 shares in the capital of the defendant company. I have also received instructions in writing from the registered holders of over 3,000 shares and from persons who have bought forward for March in respect of a very large number of other shares in the said capital authorizing me to represent their interests.

"The following is a list of the registered shareholders above referred to:

	Shares.
S. R. Minny	200
Ellis Hayim	255
F. B. S. Burrett	225
G. H. Potts	50
Woo Fung-shu	184
A. J. Israel	300
O. J. Barnes (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank)	745
Netherlands Trading Society..	1,000
Commercial Bank of China	300
Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger	200
Ellis J. Ezra	100

"I this deponent and the whole of the said registered shareholders and the persons who have bought forward as above mentioned are absolutely opposed to such a sale as is suggested and object most strongly to the entire assets of a British company, of which we are shareholders, passing out of the jurisdiction of the British Court otherwise than for cash.

"We are advised and believe that such a sale would be *ultra vires* the defendant company.

"9.—According to the notice convening the meeting the proposed resolution will be an extraordinary resolution not requiring confirmation at a subsequent meeting and I this deponent and my co-plaintiffs verily believe that in the probable event of the said resolution being passed by the meeting and in the absence of an interim injunction or other protection from this Honourable Court the directors will immediately after such meeting proceed to carry the said sale into effect and at once hand over the said undertaking and assets to the proposed Japanese company.

"10.—The grounds of such belief are that I have inspected at the defendant company's registered office the draft of the proposed sale agreement, and the same includes all assets of the company other than profits up to and including February 29 instant.

"11.—On February 17, the day the writ was issued on instructions from myself and my co-plaintiffs, our solicitors wrote to the defendant company inviting them to file in Court an undertaking that no sale should take place until our claim in this action had been adjudicated upon, otherwise they would have no alternative but to at once apply for an interim injunction. The defendant company's so-

licitors, however, have written stating that the defendant company declines to give such undertaking."

Mr. Hartopp then quoted authority in support of the motion and said that if, as they thought, the sale took place within five minutes of the meeting, the whole of the assets of the company would at once pass out of the jurisdiction of the Court and all that his clients would then be able to go for would be some bits of paper. The moment the sale took place his clients' hands would be tied.

His Lordship:—But you have got to promote the Japanese company.

Mr. Hartopp:—That has already been done.

His Lordship:—If that is so, the resolution appears to be rather misleading.

Mr. Hartopp:—For aught we know there is nothing to prevent the documents being ready for signature the moment after the resolution has been passed, and immediately after that has been done the sale agreement or document of sale can be executed, and the result would be that the assets would pass out of the jurisdiction of the Court, and, whatever might be the result of the trial, all that my clients and other shareholders would be able to do would be to claim. Counsel suggested that there would have to be a winding-up of the company.

Mr. Macleod pointed out that his learned friend had not shown—as was necessary to obtain an interim injunction—that there was a probability that he would succeed when the case came on for trial, and he could only succeed if he showed that the scheme suggested was *ultra vires* the company. He agreed that the question was a serious one and also that it was important, because apart from everything else the company must comply with the Companies Order in Council before March 16. He did not agree that it was possible to transfer the whole of the assets of the company in five minutes. But he agreed that as soon as the scheme had been approved by the shareholders, it would be necessary for the directors to proceed as quickly as they could.

His Lordship:—They would not have to wind up the company?

Mr. Macleod:—No, the object is to keep the British Company in existence so as to disturb the rights of the shareholders as little as possible.

After expressing agreement with Mr. Wright that pleadings were not necessary, counsel went on to say that if the matter were argued, he proposed to show, and he felt very confident on the point, that the other side had not a chance of success. Counsel pointed out that the scheme which was an attempt to comply with the Order in Council was by no means a new idea. There were hundreds of British companies who owned their chief assets, their undertaking, through the mediation of a foreign company. That was all they were proposing to do in this case. He was quite willing to show that the plaintiffs had no chance of success, but he thought

that they first should show some ground for saying that there was a probability of success on their part.

Mr. Hartopp:—Mr. Macleod has stated that the scheme is a fair and honest attempt to comply with the requirements of the Order in Council as regards the management of the company. On the other hand, I submit that it is a clever attempt to evade it and render the Order in Council nugatory and a dead letter.

His Lordship:—I think it is the ordinary case of a coach and four through an Act of Parliament. It says so openly.

Mr. Hartopp, resuming the argument for the plaintiffs, submitted that the sale of the whole of the company's undertaking was not a corporate object unless made with a view of ultimately winding up the company. The real objects for which the company was formed in 1908 were contained in the objects clause of the Memorandum of Articles of Association and it was for those objects alone that the shareholders had subscribed their money. They were not subscribers for shares in anything else; they were cotton manufacturers and dealers in cotton. Counsel pointed out that if the contemplated sale were permitted, there would be nothing to prevent a duplication and a reduplication of the process.

His Lordship:—After this sale the company would no longer be carrying out the objects of their association?

Mr. Hartopp:—Yes, my Lord, and all they would hold would be a safe-ful of paper.

Continuing, counsel argued that with the sale of the undertaking, the substratum of the company would disappear and then there would be nothing in the world to prevent any shareholder coming forward and asking for a compulsory winding-up order, even in the face of a dissentient majority of the shareholders. The reason for the existence of the company would no longer be. Counsel mentioned that there was a question of cash, amounting to Tls. 2,000,000 with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, while the amount involved also included assets of the company worth about Tls. 6,000,000. He further submitted on behalf of his clients that the Memorandum of the Articles of Association of the company constituted a contract, not merely between the company and the shareholders, but also the individual shareholder *inter se* and where a China company was incorporated for the purpose of carrying on a manufacturing business, such as in the present case, within the limits of the principal order, there was an implied provision that such business would be carried on under the jurisdiction of the Court. The present scheme was a device for removing the undertaking of the company and all its assets from the jurisdiction, and the sale, if it took place, would constitute a breach of contract and for that reason alone he was entitled to his interim injunction. His contention was that the company could not carry out a scheme, which, however it might be

called in the cleverly drawn notice, was in effect and in fact a reconstruction without extending to the shareholders the safeguards which were given them by law and to which they were entitled notwithstanding any provision or agreement to the contrary.

Mr. Macleod said it was rather assumed by his learned friend, and, he thought, by his Lordship, that this scheme was what might be called an evasion or attempt to evade the objects of the recent Order in Council. The new Order did not say that British subjects shall not invest in undertakings managed by Japanese. A certain number of people in this place had invested in this undertaking managed by the Japanese. The latter had been very successful and he would ask his Lordship to assume that a very large majority of the shareholders did not want the management to be changed. That being so, these people found themselves in a difficulty. If they insisted on being Japanese managed, which they wanted, they could not have the property owned by a British company, because then the managers would have to be British. It was easy to say "Get British management." That was another way of saying "Do what you don't want to do." The reason for the adoption of the present scheme was this: a British shareholder might reasonably say, "I don't want to be a shareholder in a Japanese company: I don't speak Japanese, I don't know Japanese law and if I want to know what my rights are against a Japanese company I have got to get a Japanese lawyer." But if the British company continued to hold the shares in the Japanese company, and the directors continued to act, protecting the shareholders' interests, he submitted that the shareholders might very well say in those circumstances, "We don't mind this business being transferred to a Japanese company and the present company holding Japanese shares."

After the tiffin adjournment Mr. Macleod said he had considered the point raised by his Lordship with reference to the constitution of the Board and if it were to be subsequently raised that the meeting which was going to be called had been irregularly convened, it was obviously much more desirable that they should have an opportunity of putting right the list of directors at once. He did not see how he could ask his Lordship to decide the other points with this difficulty in the background, which, while serious, did not really affect the points at issue. If he proceeded with his argument on the question of the interim injunction the directors might decide, after the proceedings had closed, to put themselves right and call another meeting, abandoning the meeting called for Monday next. He consequently suggested that he should give an undertaking that the matter would not be proceeded with on Monday.

After some discussion it was agreed that the matter should be adjourned for a week. Mr. Macleod giving an undertaking in the terms of the motion.

CORRESPONDENCE

A BRITISH WOMEN'S CLUB.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."
SIR,—In view of Dean Walker's letter to you under the heading of "A British Women's Club," in which he suggests there are women "in Shanghai, who have knowledge about these clubs and could say whether they are self-supporting," I have been asked to send you an outline of the history of "The Helen May Institute for Women in Hongkong."

I doubt, however, that it will be of much use because Hongkong was fortunate in having the large and handsome building put up as a gift from Sir Ellis Kadoorie and one or two wealthy Chinese residents of the Colony in honour of Lady May whose name the building was to bear. Sir Ellis Kadoorie also furnished it throughout and privately guaranteed any deficit on the first year's working. With this great load of financial responsibility taken off their hands a ladies' committee started the work, and each year's accounts have shown a good credit balance. Some 10 bedrooms are in constant use, occupied by women earning their living as teachers, nurses, office assistants, etc.: who do not like the greater publicity of hotel-life and prefer the quiet of a more private home. One or two rooms are kept ready for women passing en route to other places who often have to wait over at Hongkong longer than they had been to expect. To these the Institute is especially a boon. The day-rooms are used in return for a nominal fee, by such societies as the "Mothers' Union," Benevolent Society, Sketch Club, V.A.D. and missionary societies, during the hours that they are not required by members.

As far as I know the membership keeps pretty steadily round about 500. The annual fee is \$10. Concerts, hire of rooms, refreshments, boarders' fees, etc., all bring in something. The membership includes women from all sections of the community and the management provides some return for the subscription of each member if she wishes to avail herself of it. The well-equipped dressing-rooms are made good use of by members living at a distance: there is an admirable library: popular lectures are kindly given by qualified lecturers: courses of study: physical drill: concerts, musical teas, etc.: so that no one is asked to join as a charity, some return being provided for those willing to take it.

Having been away from Hongkong for two years I am relying largely upon memory for the foregoing statements as I find I have practically no written data at hand. But I called at the Institute during a short visit to the Colony last month and it seemed in a flourishing condition.

I am, etc.,

W. EDKINS.

Shanghai, Feb. 17.

THE OTHER RUSSIANS IN CHINA.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I trust that you will not refuse to publish in your columns as soon as possible the following address which it had been my intention to deliver to the meeting held on the 15th instant at the Russian Workers' Bureau. The meeting was called, by its organizers, in the name of the Russian Colony of Shanghai; but in spite of this, and of the existing freedom of speech in Russia, that meeting did not extend to me the possibility of pronouncing my opinions.

"To me, and I think to all at the present meeting, it would be very interesting to know upon what authority and under instructions of what government you consider yourselves entitled to decide questions concerning the introduction of a control over the Russo-Asiatic Bank and the Russian Consulate-General in Shanghai. No government has given you any such orders and it would be difficult to imagine that any government could give similar instructions to a mere handful of people, 90 per cent. of whom are entirely unknown to the real Russian colony of Shanghai and are favoured with no popularity whatever by that latter body.

"Together the Russian residents of Shanghai at the present time total some three to four thousand people. At this meeting are present not more than 150 people, among whom one may hardly count more than 15 permanent residents. Moreover, of those present only 50 or 60 have taken part in the voting, the others have held back and confined themselves solely to listening to the words of the orators. In what manner, then, can this meeting consider itself a legal interpreter of the desires of the whole Russian colony?

"No, citizens, the present meeting cannot adopt any resolution in the name of the Russian Colony, nor can any election carried out by the meeting be recognized as legal. It is not even our business to decide such questions. I presume that the Russian Government, without our assistance, will decide the question of its diplomatic and consular representation abroad. If the Government desires to hear the opinions of the local colony upon such matters it will itself assemble the latter and give them intimation.

"To us it remains only to follow attentively events taking place at Home, and to wish for the quickened advance of peace and tranquility in the land of our birth which has for three years borne all the horrors of internecine strife and has been watered with the blood of our brothers. I cannot, therefore, do otherwise than join wholeheartedly with the words of Mr. J. P. Tarasoff, who has said plainly that here is no place for the making of such decisions, and that those who wish to engage in politics must go back to Russia."

Thanking you in advance for your kindness,

I am, etc.,

L. J. LUGOVOI.

Shanghai, Feb. 17.

CHILDREN AT THE CONCERTS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Whilst agreeing with "Harmony," in all but the last paragraph of his letter, I would point out that notices are posted in the Town Hall to the effect that "Children under—are not admitted" thus the policemen at the entrance have every right gently to turn back any youngster that may appear at the doors whether escorted by an elder or just out on his or her own. The accommodation in the hall is limited and, after all, a classical concert is not the sort of entertainment the kiddies want. They often spoil the enjoyment of the older people at the open air concerts, but can be kept out of the Town Hall by virtue of the regulation above mentioned. It is posted there for a purpose and surely it ought be gently enforced.

Personally I have stood up with scores of other people, right through the first half of a concert, being unable to get a seat. These performances are now so excellent that the imposition of an entrance fee might be attempted with success.

I am, etc.,

UNCLE.

Shanghai, Feb. 18.

COUNCIL AND PUBLIC.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In a late issue of your paper you deplored the lack of interest taken by Ratepayers in the election of representatives. The miserably poor attendance at the polls on Monday and Tuesday has for the Council emphasized the state of public apathy you complain of. 2,000 votes seems all too few for a place like Shanghai, but that only 905 were recorded seems to show that something is radically wrong.

It must be felt by anyone who is interested in the public life of our town that the old order of things is changing, we have grown out of the "village" stage of life when all the residents were personally known to one another and at present it is probable that a great many of the 2,000 voters are not conscious that they have ever heard the names of the candidates, and to vote for a candidate whose name is unknown to you is not voting, it is gambling. If the election is to be really an election, we must not only know who we are voting for but what, and to know this it would be necessary for the candidates to tell us something of their feelings on the questions of the day and something of their views on what might be done for the development and progress of the town.

The general public needs educating badly in their civic duties as

is only too evident by this half-hearted polling. Is not the first step towards that education to get them really interested? And to interest them they should be able to feel the importance of getting the right men to represent them. The old order of things worked admirably in the past and we have a long list of honourable names in the public service of whom none more honourable than our present chairman, but the old order of things is changing and we want to be prepared for the change.

I am, etc.,

GILBERT E. PEET.

Shanghai, Feb. 18.

THE PRESS AT COUNCIL MEETINGS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As the question of public interest in the Shanghai Municipal Council has been raised in your correspondence columns quite properly and timely also, I have to express my opinion that the apathy on the part of the public of Shanghai for Municipal affairs is due to the fact that the Council meetings are held in private instead of being open to the Press of Shanghai and thus to the general public.

There never has been any real or justified reason and there is less reason to-day why the Council meetings should not be open to the "Press of Shanghai" whereby the general public may know exactly what is doing from day to day, besides enabling them to judge the merits of each councillor instead of the present "status of affairs" when it is taken for granted one representative is as good as another. This is part of the public apathy.

There never has been any serious attempt or great desire by any body of Councillors, that I am aware of, to endeavour to enlighten the general public through the medium of the press of their stewardship at any time, and while the time was ripe, even say 25 years ago, for the Council meetings to be so opened to the eyes of the public, it is really necessary to-day that matters be taken in hand and placed on a somewhat clear and straightforward basis.

By opening the meeting to the Press a feeling of confidence will be created and maintained amongst foreign and native residents alike.

It is 20 years now since I was invited and refused to take the place of a retiring Councillor on the Shanghai Municipal Council, the question of the "closed doors" method being enough for me.

I am, etc.,

A. J. RICHARDSON.

Shanghai, Feb. 19.

"DOING ME A GOOD TURN."

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your editorial a few days ago on the desirability of Shanghai ratepayers taking more interest in municipal affairs has had already

considerable effect. Indeed, I think there is now some danger that soon we may be run by a political caucus, or be in a state of servitude similar to that of the city of New York with its Tammany "boss." This fear is aroused by the following circular letter having been sent to me:—

Dear Sir:—If you would include the names of Messrs. X—and Y—in your ballot for the Council next Monday or Tuesday, it would be doing me a good turn; and at the same time you would be voting for two men who, I am convinced, have the best interests of this community sincerely and intelligently at heart.

Faithfully yours,
etc.

The writer of the circular is a very good young man for whom I have the greatest respect; the only little thing against him is that he belongs to an organization which is more than half inclined to take upon itself the tremendous task of shepherding the whole human race. But why should I be asked to vote for the two men he mentions in order to do him a good turn? What particular axe has he that needs grinding? It need scarcely be said that in voting we should be actuated by no other motive than the desire to select for office the men we think are best fitted to serve the community, not to do a good turn by our votes to someone who may be able to reciprocate the favour. "Boss" rule with all its corruption thrives upon bargains of that kind. Let us hope our young and innocent friend will see the mistake he has made. I am not sorry that of the two men for whom I was asked to vote in this dubious way, one was beaten and the other was near the bottom of the list.

It may be said this is a great deal of fuss over a small matter. I do not think so. A short time ago I was arguing with a friend concerning Chinese representation on the Municipal Council. I contended that, whatever was the tenor of the original treaties or agreements, the time had now come when the Chinese should have a voice in municipal affairs; all the more so as at the last ratepayers' meeting there was an ominous manifestation of the power of a particular class to dominate the Council and the community, and if Westerners even were apprehensive of this domination, why should not the Chinese, who were likely to suffer the most, be given a little power to protect themselves? My friend replied that from the point of view of the idealist or unpractical theorist he could agree with me.

"But here is the difficulty," he went on, "among the Chinese themselves it is said that a position on the Council is worth \$500,000 to the lucky man who obtains it. And if you do not believe this, can you in all honesty point me to a single Chinese city, town, or village, the officials of which do not squeeze to the utmost of their power, to say nothing of the very high officials in Peking? What guarantee is there the Chinese won't squeeze in their own peculiar way if they once get into the Council? Things are not perfect, but they may be infinitely worse."

With all my good-will to the Chinese I could make no reply. Perhaps they can answer. To say there is municipal corruption in Western lands will not help.

At any rate, I am sure enough has been said to show that during municipal elections the less we say about doing good turns to each other by means of our votes the better.

I am, etc.,

POOR BUT HONEST.

Shanghai, Feb. 18.

The Editor,

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Shanghai, China.

SIR,—As your note in this morning's issue under the caption "A Good Turn" would seem to have relieved the American organizations in Shanghai of any connexion with the circular letter quoted by "Poor but Honest" in his communication which appeared in your issue of the 20th instant, we shall appreciate it if you will state *definitely* in your paper, that the circular letter in question had no reference whatever to American candidates, and was not written in their support.

Yours faithfully,

STERLING FESSENDEN,

S. A. RANSOM.

Shanghai, Feb. 23, 1920.

The names of Mr. Fessenden and Dr. Ransom were not alluded to in yesterday's note on the subject, because it never occurred to us that anyone could suppose them to have had any connexion with the circular, which, as they say, was not written in support of them.

PURE WATER.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—There has been considerable comment lately about our water supply, the purity of which under present conditions it appears to be impossible to remedy.

Our leading aerated water manufacturers claim, I believe, that the water they use is rendered absolutely germ proof by a "Violet Ray Process" and it occurs to me that it ought not to be a difficult matter for either the International Settlement and French Concession Water Works Companies, or the respective Municipal Councils, to instal similar plants to sterilize drinking water which could be delivered to householders by motor water tank at a cost of a few cents per gallon. It would be a simple and not too expensive matter for each householder to provide himself with a specially constructed tank capable of holding a week's supply.

The increase of typhoid fever and other diseases largely due to the drinking of impure water has been so alarming in recent years that surely something ought to be done to lessen this risk so far as drinking water at least is concerned. Boiled water while effective is insipid, and takes so much time to prepare and cool in the summer months, especially in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of

large households, that probably few people use it entirely.

I am, etc.

ANTI-BUG.

Shanghai, Feb. 19.

RELIGION, NATIONALITY AND LAW OF RELATIVITY.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The now famous Dr. Albert Einstein gave as an example of the working of the law of relativity the way in which he, by the English newspapers, is described to be a "Swiss Jew," while the Germans claim him for themselves as a "German man of science."

When a subject of the former Russian Empire, by the name of Rosenberg, appears before the Shanghai Mixed Court, and by the reporter very appropriately is described as a "Russian Jew" (as during the Tsar régime we had to distinguish between, say, Poles of Russian, German or Austrian citizenship, possibly even American, if the man had not yet become assimilated, "Americanized") this is resented by the local Jews, who would prefer the man's nationality to be given as "Russian." Very likely the local Russians would very much prefer to see the word "Russian" omitted from the description altogether, and the nationality in such a case to be given only: Jewish.

What we have before us is an instance of the working of the Law of Relativity.

It seems that the reporter in the above case tried to be as exact as possible in his description of nationality, without having in his mind the aspect of religion. Besides, why try to make us believe that the word "Jewish" means only creed and has nothing to do with nationality, and this in a time when the Zionist movement is quite a power with the Jewish masses, and even a Jewish state ("national home") is contemplated? Not to mention such a thing that a Yiddish theatre is to be found even in far away Shanghai.

I am, etc.,

E. L. K.

Shanghai, Feb. 19.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent S. D. asks why the religious denomination of Jews is given instead of their nationality, more especially in reports of local court cases.

The reply is quite simple: Many Jews, more especially those of Eastern Europe and of Asia, do not consider themselves to belong to any other nation than the Jewish.

Three years ago I had occasion to assist a young Jew, born in Shanghai, to become registered in one of the Consulates; he then declared to me that it was quite indifferent to him if he became registered in one Consulate or in another stating, "I am a Jew, nothing else!"

A few weeks ago I received a letter from a well educated young

Jewess in Australia who asked me to be of some slight service to her; in reply to a question from me in one of my previous letters this thoroughly modern woman, educated in a College, writes, "Being a Jewess, how can I have a nationality?"

I have thus let two, who both belong to the Jewish race, reply to your correspondent's question.

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,

APOLLYON.

Shanghai, Feb. 19.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is surprising that "E.L.K." who writes so learnedly on "Jews and Relativity" should be ignorant of the difference between "Race" and "Nationality."

We have yet to discover the Jewish nation or what it is. The Jewish race (so-called) is another matter.

That those who profess the Jewish faith are ethnologically Semitic is unquestionable, yet, the actual racial connexion is so remote that, to-day, there are those whose skins are white and those whose skins are black.

It is 2,000 years since the Jewish nation ceased to exist and since that time they have been scattered all over the world. It has taken approximately that period to evolve the sub-divisions of the Aryan race—the Dane, the Swede, the German, etc., though all are, racially, closely allied. Is it not possible that the same period has evolved sufficient differences in one of the Semitic branches to make some of us Englishmen, though not Anglo-Saxons, Frenchmen though not Latin, Russian though not Slav. At any rate, one rather wonders whether the affinity between them and the Jew from the Malabar coast is any closer than between the European Aryan and the Bengalee Babu. Ethnologically the cases are the same.

It may be of interest to "E.L.K." to know that the Yiddish theatre is unintelligible to most Jews. Yiddish is a patois of the Central European languages, principally German, and to all, except those hailing from those districts, is absolutely a foreign tongue.

I am afraid that my position, if the Zion state becomes an actuality, would be rather difficult if "E.L.K." had the handling of it. I do not hold Zionist views, yet the fact remains the same, I would belong, he thinks, to the "Jewish Nation." Personally, I am a little doubtful as to what I am. Having been informed by Mr. Leo Maxse in his review, that all Jews are international financiers and by "Verax" in the "Times," on the other hand, that all Jews are Bolsheviks, I am in a quandary. Being neither the one nor the other gives one a sort of a naked feeling as most men feel lost without a label with which to cover themselves.

Under these circumstances I should have liked to sign myself as "A Jewish Englishman" though to

"E.L.K." I suppose I shall always be.

"JEW TO THE NTH GENERATION."

Shanghai, Feb. 20.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Why should there have been a "Jewish vote" at the last municipal elections, as noted by all the local newspapers (see f.e. "N.C.D. N." Feb. 18), like there was an American and an English vote, but nobody heard of a Protestant vote or a Roman Catholic vote?

There certainly are assimilated Englishmen, Frenchmen, Americans, etc., of the Jewish (rather, Mosaic) faith, but I want to extricate from "S. D." and others the admission that there also are Jews of the Jewish faith, although contrary to the case with other nationalities there are no Jews of any other religious denomination except of that, singularly their own.

It is rather strange to see that anybody should have yet to discover the Jewish nation, more especially so, if that anybody is a member of the "race." The Jewish nation certainly did not cease to exist 2,000 years ago, when the Jewish state disappeared, although it since then has not been married to one single land, as by far the most of the other nations, its fatherland only becoming "portable" (Heinrich Heine's expression) in the form of Torah, the Law of Moses.

An attempt in a provocative form ("Is it envy?" said "S.D.") to deny relationship when a kinsman has acted discreditably, deserves correction.

I am, etc.,

E. L. K.

Shanghai, Feb. 23.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your issue of February 23 a correspondent makes the statement that "those who profess the Jewish faith are ethnologically Semitic," but the latest anthropological research proves that this is not the case—a fact which may be of interest to your readers. I quote the following from the Huxley Memorial Lecture of 1911, delivered to the British Anthropological Institute:—"There is a complete absence of uniform racial characteristics among both the Jews of Europe and the Sephardim and Ashkenazim of Turkey. Uniformity exists only in books and not in reality." This agrees with what your correspondent says: it is only as far as concerns the statement concerning Semitic origin that there is any issue.

The early inhabitants of Western Asia were of three stocks, viz.:—the Hittite, the Semitic and the fair-skinned Nordic race of invaders. The Hittites were the original occupants of the whole of Western Asia, and were a homogeneous, dark-skinned race with extreme hypsi-brachycephaly (a formidable word meaning high and broad-headed). It is they who had the "Jewish" nose (now named Armenoid) "like the tower of Lebanon which looketh towards

Damascus." This type is not Semitic at all, and is represented by the Armenians, Persians, Druses and Maronites, etc. The Semitic type is essentially long-headed.

The present inhabitants of Western Asia—Turks, Greeks, and Jews, are equally composed of the three types mentioned above, but the original type is that which is erroneously named "Jewish," and is really simply Western Oriental.

I send these few notes to correct a wrong impression: they may possibly interest a few of your readers.

I am, etc.,

INTERESTED.

Shanghai, Feb. 24.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am, indeed, very sorry for your correspondent "E.L.K." that he undertook such an ungrateful task as to find out the real political status of the Jews among the nations. He will now enter in the long list of martyrs who tried to do the same thing since Rome, about 2,000 years ago, violated the principle of "no annexations" and did annex Palestine incidentally "deporting" from there all the Jews, presumably because they were a menace to civilization and the peace of the world by propagating very dangerous doctrines under the leadership of a certain "Jew" from Nazareth, a very dangerous propagandist.

Since then the Jews have got in such a mess that it seems above human power to define their real position in the world. Any denomination you give them will be exact. For instance a Jew hailing from England may be simply an "Englishman," an "English Jew," a Britisher of mosaic faith, an alien, etc. Any of these terms can be used with equal right provided it suits the given case. Here is an example: If he is a Chief Lord Justice—he is obviously an Englishman; is he a profiteer—he can be only an English Jew; again is he, unfortunately for his race, a radical, then "alien" will suit him, the latter, as everybody knows, being always a Jew.

Therefore, I do not think that the correspondence on this subject will finally contribute to enlighten people who think that they are in the dark on this question. I am at a loss to understand the anxiety and apprehension of "E.L.K." lest the Jews forget that they supplied the "Model Settlement" with a thief of their own. I have been residing here since a couple of years and during this time I have read a long series of court trials of thieves of all nationalities even of the highest brand and I do not grasp why the Jews should not have a chance of completing the collection with one single specimen during a stretch of not less than two years.

Although I think that there is no harm in having, once in a while, a Jewish thief and to let it be known solemnly to the whole world that such a rare bird was caught in this ideal place, still as there

seem to be some doubts as to the exact meaning of the denomination "Jew," I would like to have this doubtful case treated at least from the standpoint of the famous "fair play." If you insist on calling every Jewish thief hailing from Russia, England, etc., a Russian Jew or English Jew and so on, so you must never fail to mention Lord Reading as an English Jew, Prof. Einstein as a Swiss Jew, Bergson, Klotz as French Jews and this *ad nauseam*, as you are doing in the other case. If you are persistently silent about the origin of "good" Jews, you have no moral right to be loud about bad Jews. Treat them equally. If Lord "X," although in reality also a Jew, is publicly only an Englishman because his behaviour is satisfactory and he is useful to the general public, it is fair that his antipode be also mentioned under the same caption, as he may become again good, and because this is the general rule applied to other human beings.

Perhaps your correspondent does not know what the game with the word "Jew" in old Europe means. There, in bad cases, it is used only for party strife and political purposes and for nothing else. If it is, for instance, repeated *ad nauseam* that Trotzky is a Jew the real object is to have a stimulus for the Whites, Greens, Blacks and other Hookigans to kill as many Jews as possible. That this stimulus is very effective witness the tens of thousands of Jews recently massacred by the black-white-green combination under the auspices of the great democrat Denikin. Of course, the great Press is silent about these atrocities except that sometimes it is mentioned in the way of a joke that the "Greens" are fighting for "nobody:" their hearts' desire is only to kill commissaries, communists and . . . Jews, of course, as we authentically know, women and children not excluded.

In conclusion of my letter I would like to suggest that the thief in question should be recorded positively as a Russian, because he was born in Russia, is a Russian citizen, if he has some education, to be sure it is Russian in essence, and what he actually is made hence is not by a specific Jewish surrounding but specific Russian surroundings and conditions. By the same reason Trotzky is a Russian, the good Lord "X" an Englishman and Prof. Einstein a German, although all of them are of the same race, not belonging to the mentioned political entities.

Or there would be no "relativity" if the Jews had a politically constituted Government of their own, with their own passports, consuls and civil institutions; with their own educational system for influencing their nationals to be good citizens. So long as Jews lack this privilege, it is impossible and unfair to recognize them as an independent nationality in police and other civil records.

I am, etc.,

B. S. L.

Shanghai, Feb. 25.

"A SWEDISH SPY'S GRIM END."

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It has been known that the Swedish Red Cross worker Dr. Sven Hedblom was murdered by the bandit Kalmikoff's criminal followers, and now your Vladivostok correspondent in yesterday's paper gives us a full account of the horrible deed, with the names of the miscreants: Salamakhin, Evreinoff and the Serb Yulenek.

It deserves to be made publicly known that the accusation of Hedblom's being a German spy was an invention of the Cossack bandits to get rid of him, in order to conceal that they had robbed him of a couple of hundred thousand roubles, money belonging to the Swedish Red Cross. The S. R. C. had advanced considerable sums of money to the maintenance of the German and Austrian prisoners of war camped at Habarovsk, and Dr. Hedblom had been travelling to Tientsin to settle accounts with the German Hilfs-Aktion, which by the German government had been directed to square up the accounts, transfer of money through Sweden at that time being difficult, owing to impossibility of communication via Bolshevik Siberia and Russia.

Kalmikoff had just then begun his bandit career and held some 50 miles of the railwayline from Pogranichnaia (Suifunho) in the direction of Nikolsk-Ussuriysk, and in front of him to the east stood Bolshevik forces. Hedblom arriving from Tientsin to Harbin had to pass these two zones in order to reach Habarovsk, and at Pogranichnaia he was robbed of the Red Cross money as well as of his private means, some 10 thousand roubles. He was brought back to Harbin, where the Russian Secret Service investigated his case, without finding any guilt with him. He was released and remained for two-three weeks in Harbin in efforts to regain the money. He saw General Horvath several times, and according to Hedblom's words Gen. Horvath declared himself decidedly against such "expropriation" as related, but added that he was absolutely powerless against such adventurers as Kalmikoff, Simionov, etc. However, Hedblom succeeded in getting back his own money and obtaining some sort of assurance that the Red Cross money would be paid back upon investigation of the purpose for which he had said it was intended.

Having achieved this result and being anxious to be back at his post Dr. Hedblom left for Habarovsk by the Sungari-Amur river route, and when later on Kalmikoff seized the town, he was arrested and murdered, as we said, to cover up the track of a previous crime.

Here we have another case of war criminals, which certainly must be "demanded" some day, if justice is to prevail.

I am, etc.,

ONE WHO KNEW SVEN HEDBLOM.

Shanghai, Feb. 19.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In the "North-China Daily News" of Thursday, the 19th instant, you published under the head-line "When Vladivostok Turned" a description of "A Swedish Spy's Grim Ending."

You mention a Dane called Opshaw, who shared the fate of Dr. Hedblom. This is incorrect. The man who was hanged with Hedblom was a Norwegian by the name of Opshaug, who was employed by the Standard Oil Co. at Shanghai in 1914 and in Peking in 1915. After leaving the Standard Oil Co. he joined the Red Cross in Siberia.

Thanking you for giving publicity to above.

I am, etc.,

A DANE

Yangkhow, Feb. 21.

POSTAL ORDERS AND EXCHANGE

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—A gentleman friend of mine received a postal order payable at Shanghai. A few days later he presented it at the B. P. Office asking for a new one on London. He received only £5. 4s. 4d. in exchange for his £6 order, a difference of 15/8 being deducted to effect this change.

He wrote in to the postmaster for an explanation, and he was given to understand that they (the B. P. Office) fix their rate for these postal orders on the day they receive advice from the other side.

It seems to me that there is a flaw in this system. Now why can't the above gentleman receive £6, less a small percentage for commission? He does not wish the exchange to worry him, that is the business of the post office, especially when he does not cash it first, and then have a new one made out. When anyone cashes a postal order, I think he should be given the rate of the day on which it is presented.

I hope the B. P. Office system will be brought to the notice of the proper authorities and receive the necessary change.

I am, etc.,

AMAZED.

Shanghai, Feb. 20.

OUTPORTS AND BOOK SALES.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—May I ask for the courtesy of your columns to suggest to those who are responsible for the disposal, by public sale, of libraries and collections of valuable books, that sufficiently long notice of forthcoming auctions should be given to enable book-lovers in the outports to have an opportunity to purchase?

As a case in point I would instance the sale of the library of the late Mr. G. Lanning, which took place on the 17th instant, and was advertised for the first time only five days earlier. I venture to think that it would be profitable if auctioneers were to send lists of

books for sale to the various Clubs in the outports, with, if necessary, a time limit for the receipt of bids.

I am, etc.,

BOOK-LOVER.

Haankow, Feb. 19.

AN APPROPRIATE WAR MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The "N.-C. Daily News" of the 9th instant contains an appeal to the general public for subscription for a "Memorial Hall" at the C. I. M. Schools, Chefoo. I agree with "In Memoriam" that the scheme "should strongly appeal" to those who are directly connected with these schools. But it should be clearly understood, as indeed "In Memoriam" says, that this new suggestion should in no way displace other schemes for a more general commemoration of the self-sacrifice of Britons from the East who have done their bit in the war.

There is one point that seems to require explanation before one, who has no personal interest in the China Inland Mission, decides on contributing, or not contributing, his mite to the proposed memorial at Chefoo.

The schools are the property of the China Inland Mission, an international and inter-denominational Society, and the teachers at the schools are members of the Society. What has been the official attitude of the C. I. M. towards the war? It seems to be a general impression that the Society forbade its members to take any part whatever in the great fight for freedom, no doubt, on religious grounds. Other missionary bodies did not take up this position, and a number of missionaries did most useful service in connexion with the Chinese Labour Battalions in France.

In particular, I am in a position to assert that one member of the C. I. M., a master at their school, considered it his duty to go to France with the coolies—a non-combatant job. In consequence, he and his wife were called upon to resign from the Society and to sever their connexion with the schools! If there is any inaccuracy in the above statements, I sincerely trust that "In Memoriam" or someone else in a position to speak with authority in the matter, will correct a widely held misapprehension.

But if the statements are true, surely, to the ordinary Briton, there is an element of incongruity in an appeal for funds to assist, even indirectly, a Society whose official attitude is so little distinguished from that of conscientious objectors in England, so many of whom were sent to prison!

I am, etc.,

BRITISHER.

Feb. 18, 1920.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is not our practice to answer letters, casting reflexions on the China Inland Mission which

appear in the public Press; but in the one by "Britisher," published in your issue of to-day's date, there are statements both misleading and incorrect, which, in our judgement, should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. That "the Society forbade its members to take any part whatever in the great fight for freedom" is untrue. The fact that the C.I.M. is an international organization made it necessary for the Executive to act with circumspection and impartiality, and in regard to those missionaries desiring to serve their country at the front, it was recognized that each individual must decide for himself as to what was his duty, in the light of his obligations to the work for which he had come to China.

In requiring the resignation of members of the Mission leaving the field for military service, the Executive only followed the practice of some of the large and reputable British business firms in Shanghai and elsewhere. Having regard to the special character of missionary service and the qualifications necessary for it, the reason for the course adopted will be obvious to all thinking men, and experience has shown that it was a wise one.

Your correspondent says: "A number of missionaries did useful service in connexion with the Chinese Labour Battalions in France." It may not be known to him that this also applies to members of the China Inland Mission. Moreover, not a few members of the Mission, who were in England on furlough, were loaned by the Mission authorities for spiritual work in connexion with the military forces and the Chinese Labour Battalions.

May I trespass further upon your space to remind the readers of your valued paper that "the appeal to the general public for subscription for a Memorial Hall at the C. I. M. Schools, Chefoo" was not made either at the instance or with the knowledge of the Executive of the Mission? The name of the disinterested advocate of the scheme to commemorate the death of the large number of old Chefoo boys, sons of British and American missionaries and other residents in China as the result of the war, is unknown to us.

I am,

on behalf of the Executive of the C. I. M.

Yours, etc.,

JAMES STARK.

Secretary.

China Inland Mission,
Shanghai, Feb. 23.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence there has been lately in regard to the Memorial Hall which it is proposed to erect at Chefoo in memory of the boys of the China Inland Mission Schools who made the supreme sacrifice by giving their lives for King and Country in the late war, may we say, to remove any misunderstanding, that the scheme was initiated by some of us who were educated at

Chefoo without reference to the Mission authorities? As soon as sufficient funds have been collected, it is proposed to ask them to provide the site for the Hall and to accept it as a gift from past scholars of the schools and others who are interested in the project.

The Local Committee of the Chefoo Schools Association has the matter in hand and the appeal for funds was sent out by the undersigned.

We are, etc.,

G. H. RENDALL, Hon. Sec.

E. F. HARDMAN, Hon. Treas.
China Branch,

Chefoo Schools Association.

Shanghai, Feb. 26.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Mr. Stark is naturally anxious to show his Mission in the best light possible yet he has carefully avoided the very moderate statement of "Britisher," and moderate it surely was, for a grave injustice was done to the teacher of the Chefoo School in that he and his wife were turned adrift from a Mission they had sacrificed much for, and all because he elected loyalty to serve his country in her time of great need. It is only fair to say, however, that in this high-handed action of the Director of the Mission the 1,000 members of the Mission had no say at all, and it is quite safe to believe that only a very small proportion of the members would have sided with their Director on this point had they been under any other than an autocratic government, for even if it is not a British Mission (most people were under the impression it was) the majority of the members are British; and indeed they must be long suffering to endure a government so good but hopelessly out of line with British ideals.

However, if the China Inland Mission members choose to labour on under their autocracy, it is their business, but to practical men it would seem that they cannot evade responsibility for the action in the incident of the Chefoo School teacher. In the good old days I might have had my neck stretched for thus speaking of those in authority, but these days are gone, and we cannot hope to have them back again.

However, what concerns me most in writing now is that "Britisher's" letter and Mr. Stark's altogether inadequate reply thereto may cause suffering to the Chefoo School, which is one of the very best schools we have in China and has a most excellent record of scholarship, while in the Great War it has every reason to be proud of what the Old Boys have done for the cause of freedom. The desire to commemorate the lives laid down in the great struggle for liberty by the erection of a Memorial Hall should surely commend itself to the general public, and one trusts that there may be a generous response

to the appeal to make this Hall an appropriate war memorial.

I am, etc.,

ANOTHER BRITISHER.

Shanghai, Feb. 26.

CHINA AND THE LEAGUE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your very able contributor Mr. Bruce Baxter says in your issue of to-day's date "It is a pity that someone does not tell the Chinese public the exact meaning of the League of Nations."

If Mr. Baxter will tell his Chinese friends to read the 認報 *Ch'eng-pao* they will find the desired information there. Kwang-Hsueh Publishing House 445 Honan Road.

I am, etc.,

J. D.

Shanghai, Feb. 24.

SHOULD HE UPBRAID.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Mr. Pratt is doubtless right about the passage on which "Should he upbraid" is founded. The song itself may, I should think very likely, come from one of the imitations, arrangements or travesties of "The Taming of the Shrew," of which I count no less than eight in Jaggard's Shakespeare Bibliography. Among them is a comic opera, music by Goetz. Perhaps Mr. Pratt can tell us who wrote the music of the song. If Goetz was the composer it may be safely inferred that this comic opera was the source. Other possible sources are "A cure for a scold. A ballad farce in two acts" (1735), and "Katharine. A travesty" (1888), in either of which one might expect to find songs not particularly faithful to Shakespeare's text. Being quite unacquainted with the works I have mentioned (except by name) I cannot put my suggestion to the proof, but possibly some other of your readers may be better equipped.

I am, etc.,

S.

South China, Feb. 12.

A MOTORCYCLE CLUB FOR SHANGHAI.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Sooner or later at Shanghai's present rate of expansion a Motorcycle Club is bound to be formed.

This letter was written in order to discover just how many Shanghai Motorcyclists are enthusiastic enough to join in a "get together" movement in such numbers as to justify a Club or Union to be organized. That a co-operation of this kind would be advantageous to all motorcyclists is obvious. It is admitted that the scope of a club is rather small at present, but it would expand in time. A Union would, however, increase the pleasure of motorcycling in Shanghai tenfold.

The companionship of a number of friends when out for a "spin" always makes the ride more enjoyable. It is safer too—one can get a "tow home" in case of trouble! Picnic parties could be organized. Arguments as to the capabilities of machines could be practically thrashed out. By the way, I hear it said that there is a possibility of using Kiangwan cinder track to settle such disputes!

It would be as well to state that this movement is being backed by Mr. L. Friedman (Federation of American Motorcyclists), who has agreed very kindly to allow the future club members to use a large room above the Star Garage for meetings, etc.

It would greatly oblige if all interested motorcyclists would send in their names and addresses to the undersigned. Trusting that this appeal will meet with a ready response from motorcyclists.

I am, etc.,

KENNETH STALEY.

British Cigarette Co. Ltd.,
No. 22 Museum Road,
Shanghai.

"AN OPEN LETTER TO YOUNG CHINA."

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In the February 25 issue of your valuable paper there appeared an open letter to Young China. Although the writer is a Korean, yet as an invocation to all Asians is made, I deem it justifiable to present the Korean point of view concerning the student movement in China, and in particular to show how the student movement may prove beneficial to all the parties concerned.

Before proceeding to express my views I cannot refrain from saying a few words in regard to the opinion expressed in Mr. Shastri's article of yesterday. Assuredly the old order changeth, and is giving place to a new one. The current of history is flowing in the direction of "Liberty," "Equality" and "Fraternity," the passwords of the French Revolution as is shown by the universal upheavals in the different countries of the world. The sad fact remains, however, that still a few minorities rule the destinies of mankind. The Utopia of Sir Thomas Moore is still a fancy and only a speck in the horizon.

NATIONALISM REVIVED.

Mr. Shastri must have been reading the speeches of the Japanese statesmen for he makes the fine phrase that "in the 20th century patriotism must carry with it the seeds of universal brotherhood." Patriotism has not yet reached that stage where it means universal brotherhood, it means and will for a long time to come the love of one's own country. Nationalism in the 20th century has been revived as never before. Kingdoms and principalities that were long extinct have now resurrected, taking their destined place in the comity of nations. Assuredly the tendency to-day is for peace, but the means

of keeping that desired peace remain unaltered. There is still that aligning of one group of nations against another group, still that old doctrine of the "balance of power," as was shown admirably by the speech of the new President of France, Deschanel, in the French Senate the other day, in which he expressed the desire of France for foreign alliances. Japan is still anxious to renew the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The League of Nations is only an alliance in which the lesser nations must do the will of the bigger nations.

INTEREST NOT IDEALISM.

As England, America and France buried their differences and joined hands because the world tendency demanded such action, we are told that in the same manner China and Japan must join hands. The bar-cold truth is that the world tendency had nothing to do with this joining, but the commonness of interest that drove England, France and America to forge their friendship in the heat of the world war. If the world tendency is really sincere for world brotherhood then certainly the nations should not, as they are still doing, rely on armaments to keep peace. Therefore, for the same reason that England and France came together, if it chances that there is a necessity for co-operation between China and Japan, then such a union would be speedily realized, but not under present circumstances, not when Japan has a strangle hold on Peking, not as long as Japan is in Manchuria, Fukien and Korea and Shantung. If Japan really wants the goodwill of China, then the quicker she realizes where she belongs the better it would be for all concerned. —until then all talk of China and Japan being friends is merely flimsy talk and waste of energy. The clique that controls the destinies of 60 million Japanese does not want China to be strong, does not want China to awake, and as long as they are in power in Japan, as at present, reconciliation is out of question. Count Ishii, the former Japanese Ambassador to the United States, said last year that Japan opposed the entry of China into the war because Japan feared the moral awakening of the 400 million Chinese.

CHINA AWAKENING.

War or no war Young China is awakening. At last the slumbering giant is quivering. For the first time in her history China is having a public opinion, is awakening to the impending danger of national disintegration. If, forsooth, the Japanese are so concerned about the growing animosity of the 400 million Chinese, then it is up to them to seek the cause and remedy it. The bulk and mass of the people in Japan as everywhere mean well, but they are deluded by their military rulers that Japan must kill the Koreans and the Chinese and take by force, if necessary, their possessions. The students of China have shown the latent possibilities inherent in the race. Young China has faced flogging,

imprisonment, and even death for the sake of their country. The student movement is the only means the Chinese people have of checkmating any treacherous moves that might be made by Peking. Any traitor should think twice nowadays before giving away any of China's rights to fill their pockets. It was Young China that drove the traitors out of Peking, it was Young China that was instrumental in having the Chinese delegates in Paris not sign the peace treaty, and it is Young China that is awakening the 400 million Chinese from the lethargy of conservatism and individualism. Young China, the rising generation, is the only hope of China. Let no one deceive you of that. You have taken the right path, the only path that is open to you. You are not up to incite race hatred, but only for the betterment of your own country. If the Japanese are desirous of winning your friendship, then let them mend their mistakes and treat you as equals, until then heed no fine talks. Little Korea is with you, the 400 million Chinese are with you, all the good people of the world are with you. You cannot fail to win, for win you must. Again I must repeat let the Japanese change their tactics before you change yours. You are the hope of China, of Asia, and of the world.

Thanking you for all your kindnesses.

I am, etc.,

C. N. WHANG.

Shanghai, Feb. 25.

D'ANNUNZIO.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Italians are familiar with the "Times" views on the Fiume question—as hostile to them as possibly no Jugo-Slav could be; but they also remember the same

journal in a happier and more dulcet vein when, during the war, Italy was invited to attack Austria.

D'Annunzio has a great following, who claim him great because, despite the diatribes which are thrown at him, he has seen clearly through the muddle which diplomacy has made since the end of the war. Italy who has neither benefited in colonies nor in useful mandates was to be, *as a matter of justice*, deprived of her Fiume aspirations. He cut the Gordian knot, and only last week's telegrams gave us hope to see this thorny problem settled, as the Jugo-Slavs, our friends, replied in the most friendly spirit.

Your to-day's article reproduced from the "Times" of some weeks back, very naively shows him to have displayed lack of faith in not leaving Fiume in answer to official pressure and official expedients. He must have truly been inspired to stand no *shinannikin*, for your latest telegrams show that we may have been on the borders of a fool's paradise, as witness the ugly set back the happy trend of things during last week may now take at any moment.

Regarding his non-understandable writings, the "Times" is in good company. I too understand them very little or not at all.

His alleged visions as knight-errant of people with a grievance may or may not be authentic; but they do not detract from his being a man of iron will and a keen observer of the true worth of what purports to be enduring but is merely apparent sincerity.

I am, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS HIM.

Shanghai, Feb. 25.

JAPANESE steamship companies are applying for permission to increase third class fares on the Pacific route from Y.84 to Y.100.

PAY BY CHECK

\$1 opens a Savings Account
\$100 opens a Checking Account

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

TAELS

MEXICAN DOLLARS

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

TAELS

STERLING

MEXICAN DOLLARS

AMERICAN GOLD

FIXED DEPOSITS

TAELS

STERLING

YEN

MEX. DOLLARS

U.S. GOLD

FRANCS

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OVER 3,600 ACCOUNTS

MEETINGS

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY

The annual general meeting of St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai was held at the Palace Hotel on the 19th instant and was well attended. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson (President) was in the chair and was supported by Messrs. R. B. Moorhead (Hon. Treasurer), W. Craig Martin, J. J. Feely, M. J. Lydon and T. P. Givens (Committee).

The report and statement of accounts were passed and with Mr. H. P. Wilkinson and Capt. H. P. Morton not seeking re-election, Messrs. D. P. Griffith and J. J. Dunne were elected President and Vice-president, with the following Committee:—Messrs. H. P. Wilkinson, S. W. Wolfe, R. B. Moorhead, L. P. O'Driscoll, E. P. Graham Barrow, M. J. Lydon, T. P. Givens and C. McGuire.

After some discussion, it was decided to hold a dance on St. Patrick's Day at a time and place to be decided upon by the incoming committee. Mention was made by Mr. Wilkinson of an Irish evening for the entertainment of Sir John Jordan during his passage through Shanghai, but it was learned that, much as he would have liked to accept the invitation, his stay in Shanghai would be too limited.

PERMATA RUBBER CO.

The ninth annual general meeting of the Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd., was held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1 Yuenmingyuen Road on the 19th instant. There were present Mr. J. Frost, chairman, supported by Messrs. T. H. Harris and J. H. Osborne, directors, Mr. E. A. Slee, secretary, and Messrs. W. McMurray and W. Martin, shareholders. The total number of shares represented was 4151.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the chairman said:—

EVIL INFLUENCE OF EXCHANGE.

The Chairman said:—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, take them as read. In the report your directors as in previous years have given you as much information as possible, thus leaving very little for me to tell you. You are all, I am sure, well acquainted with the vast improvement in the present state of the rubber industry as compared with that existing at the date of my speech to you last year, when I must admit that the tale of woe I was compelled to tell you gave me as little pleasure in the telling as it gave you in the hearing. My advice to you then was to hope and trust that our industry would come into its own. I am now pleased to tell you that this position is apparently arriving and the present market price, given moderate conditions of labour and climate, will enable us to make at least a reasonable profit in Straits

dollars. There is, however, a factor; one which you are all familiar that has a very evil influence on the profits of companies like ours, viz., exchange. I will say nothing further on this point because I expect most of you have heard as much as you want to on this very troublesome question during the last 12 months.

INCREASED PRODUCTION.

The increase of 17,587 lb. in the output over the estimate of 65,000 lb. is a very satisfactory feature and is equal to 27 per cent. The estimated output for the present year is 80,000 lb. and an extract from our agents report on this matter is as follows:—"Should labour conditions generally show an improvement I have every confidence that this crop will be slightly exceeded."

The all-in cost I am pleased to tell you shows a decrease of 2½d. being 1½d. per lb. as against 1½d. for last year.

You will notice in the revenue account an item under the heading of war tax. This is in respect of the last two months of 1918, and such a charge I hope will not appear in the accounts again.

Under the heading assessment the increase of Tls. 345 is in terms of the lease under which your property is held.

The years working shows a profit of Tls. 4,563.24. This might have been pleasant reading had not that element of exchange interfered, but in spite of very adverse circumstances, upon examination of the accounts I think you will agree with me that the company is in a sound financial position.

MEDICAL ATTENTION.

A new medical scheme has been passed for the settlement of Malacca, enforcing all estates over 25 acres in area to contribute towards resident medical officers from January last. This I consider is a step in the right direction, labour calls for humane treatment and a healthy labour force is essential if good work is required, without which low costs are impossible. I cannot do better I think than quote one of our agents concluding paragraphs of their report dated November 20 last, viz., "The estate is in a very satisfactory condition from a cultivation point of view and prospects for the coming year are most promising."

Before closing, I should like to place on record our thanks for the valuable services of the company's agents. Messrs. Sims, Darby & Co., Ltd., in Malacca and Mr. Slee, our secretary.

No questions being put by the meeting the following resolutions were adopted:—

1.—That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended October 31, 1919, as printed and circulated, be adopted—proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. T. H. Harris.

2.—That Mr. T. H. Harris be re-elected a director of the company—proposed by Mr. J. H. Osborne and seconded by Mr. W. McMurray.

3.—That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be elected auditors to the company for the ensuing year at a fee of Tls. 300, for Shanghai and Malacca.

This concluded the business.

LAOU KUNG MOW COTTON MILL

The twenty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the Laou Kung Mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., was held on Thursday afternoon at the office of the General Managers, Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., No. 4 The Bund. There were present: Mr. E. C. Pearce, Chairman, Messrs. C. M. Bain, E. I. Ezra, Chung Liang-yu, K. Yebara, directors, and Messrs. H. W. P. McMeekin, H. E. Campbell, E. Lester Arnold, H. P. Wilkinson, Nang Kung-mow, H. Tomono, J. Prentice, shareholders. In all 4,648 shares were represented.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the chairman said:

Gentlemen.—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some few days, we will with your permission adopt our usual procedure and take them as read.

The year's working of your mill has proved exceedingly satisfactory and it is with great pleasure that your board have to submit for your approval to-day a report, the result of which exceeds their most sanguine hopes, the profits for year, Tls. 899,383.24, being more than the capital of the company.

Your mill has been worked to its utmost capacity throughout the year and both your yarn and cloth have met with a ready sale; in fact right up to the last two months of the year our production has been cleared almost as soon as it has been manufactured. We have experienced a certain amount of labour trouble during the year and our output has suffered to some extent in consequence. The cost of labour has advanced from 12 to 25 per cent. and this increase we have had to meet, but taking the year as a whole your Board are satisfied with the general working of the mill, reflecting as it does great credit on the management and on those responsible for the supervision of labour as well as the upkeep of your machinery and plant.

As shown in your report your Directors recommend the balance of Tls. 899,383.24 be dealt with as follows:—

	Tls.	Tls.
To pay a dividend of Tls. 50 per share on 8,000 shares		400,000.00
To place to depreciation of Mill buildings	40,107.00	
To place to depreciation of Plant & Machinery	105,198.84	
To place to depreciation of Weaving Machinery	20,970.32	
To place to depreciation of Land Improvements	5,000.00	

To place to de- preciation of Fur- niture	1,307.64	172,583.80
To development-re- serve	150,000.00	
To Dividend Reserve	80,000.00	
To Bonus to Foreign Staff	4,500.00	
To Donation to Dis- abled Soldiers' Fund	3,500.00	
To St. Luke's Hospital	1,500.00	
To Shantung Road Hospital	1,500.00	6,500.00
To General Manag- ers, commission on profits	83,241.37	
To carry forward to a new account	2,558.07	
	Tls. 899,383.24	

In asking you to approve of this apportionment, your Board considers that a dividend of 50 per cent. a fair return on the capital invested in the business, inasmuch as they think that after so many meagre years the shareholders should reap a substantial benefit from such a successful year.

We have apportioned Tls. 172,583.80 to depreciation, which, although it may be considered a large sum for this purpose, it must not be overlooked that a large portion of your plant is nearly 25 years old, and that we are continuing the conservative policy always hitherto adopted by your Board. In adopting this sum you will reduce the book cost of your assets to the following figures:—

Buildings	Tls. 150,000
Machinery, including Spinning Machinery and Engine House Plant	208,000
Weaving Machinery	55,000
Furniture	1,000

We also recommend Tls. 5,000 be written off your reservoir and land improvement, an item which in future will disappear from your accounts.

With regard to reserves we are instituting development reserve account of Tls. 150,000 and a dividend reserve account of Tls. 80,000, to which we feel assured you will give your sanction.

To your foreign staff, not including your mill manager, who benefits under his agreement with the company, we have much pleasure in recommending a sum of Tls. 4,500 as a bonus of approximately three months' salary. Your foreign staff, I may say, have throughout the year worked to the entire satisfaction of your Board, and the success of the year has been largely due to their loyalty and hard work.

With regard to the Chinese staff, a bonus does not appear in the accounts, as it was necessary to provide this prior to the New Year holidays. We have granted to the number ones and other deserving hands in the mill a bonus of one month's pay, which absorbed about \$2,800 and in addition we made a bonus to the mill labour contractor of Tls. 10,000.

The contribution of Tls. 3,500 to the Disabled Soldiers' Fund and Tls. 1,500 to each of the two Chinese hospitals, St. Luke's and the

Shantung Road Hospital, need no comment from me, and will, I feel sure, meet with your hearty accord.

With regard to other items in the account the following may call for special comment:—

In September last we notified the shareholders that the Board had acquired 882 shares from the custodian of enemy property in China and which were offered to shareholders on the register of the company on September 30, in the proportion of one share for every registered eight shares; these were nearly all taken up, 22 shares only not being applied for, 18 of these were sold for the benefit of the company and the balance, four shares, not having been applied for by shareholders resident abroad, had yet to be allotted on December 31.

Having funds in hand over and above the company's immediate requirements, Tls. 300,000 were placed on fixed deposit with our bankers. We have also a fixed deposit of £19,000 at exchange 5/10½, equalling Tls. 64,911.03. This latter sum we fixed last summer when your Board entered into a contract for additional plant ordered from England which is not expected to arrive until next June or July.

With reference to the two additional sums under buildings Tls. 30,107.00 and under weaving machinery Tls. 25,970.32. This expenditure is the result of the further development of our weaving department decided upon last May and represents the cost of a new weaving shed as well as a new godown and a portion of the cost of an order for a further 300 looms which are now commencing to arrive, and when erected our weaving plant will have a capacity of 500 looms.

With regard to future development to which I referred in my speech last year, your board during the year have been carefully going into the matter, and in addition to the 300 looms to which I have already alluded, we have ordered an additional 5,000 spindles and necessary preparatory machinery, against which we fixed exchange last summer as I already informed you.

This year we have purchased a plot of land in close proximity to our property measuring about 38 mow at a cost of approximately Tls. 3,800 per mow. This acquisition will greatly relieve the present congested state of our own land which will allow of further development thereon as soon as a new manager's house and quarters for the foreign staff can be erected on this newly acquired lot.

Our mill manager left for England early last October and is due to return during next month: further development schemes will be gone into on his arrival, but as you are doubtless aware, delivery for further spinning or weaving plant can now only be secured at a very distant date and upon conditions entirely dependent upon labour. In fact, we are lucky to have secured the extra 300 looms and 5,000 spindles when we did.

With regard to the future, I can say that prospects for some little way ahead continue to present a satisfactory outlook. In this connexion, I have to inform you that after careful consideration your Board decided to take out an insurance policy for this year covering risks against loss by fire of your prospective profits based on the result of last year's working, viz., Tls. 900,000. This, I venture to state, is a wise precaution, and a method of fire insurance which is now being universally adopted by most spinning industries at home.

With these remarks, gentlemen, I think I have covered everything calling for comment in the report and accounts, but before proposing the resolution for their adoption, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions that you may care to ask me.

There being no questions put the following resolutions were adopted:—

1—That the report and accounts as presented be passed—Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. C. M. Bain.

2—That Messrs. Edward I. Ezra and Chung Liang-yu be re-appointed directors of the company—Proposed by Mr. E. Lester Arnold and seconded by Nang Kung-mow.

3—That the appointment of Mr. K. Yebara to a seat on the board is hereby confirmed—Proposed by Mr. H. E. Campbell and seconded by Mr. E. Lester Arnold.

4—That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected to be the company's auditors for the current year at the remuneration of Tls. 750—Proposed by Mr. H. E. Campbell and seconded by Nang Kung-mow.

5 That the next annual general meeting be held during either the month of February or March, 1921—Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. K. Yebara.

6—Mr. Tomono then proposed that the directors' fees be raised from Tls. 2,500 to Tls. 5,000—Seconded by Mr. E. Lester Arnold.

Before the meeting adjourned a vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by Mr. J. Prentice and seconded by Mr. Arnold.

The final report on the carnival fire at Manila estimates the damage at P.1,679,369, much the greater part of which relates to Government booths and exhibits.

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SPORT

INTERNATIONAL
RECREATION CLUB

New Year Race Meeting

OFFICIALS.

STEWARDS: Messrs. Brodie A. Clarke (Chairman), C. R. Burkill, C. T. Chu, T. A. Clark, Geo. Dallas, K. J. McEuen, H. E. Morris, K. Yebara, T. U. Yih, Y. S. Day (Secretary).

FIRST DAY,

Saturday, February 21, 1920.

The opening day's racing of the China New Year Meeting at Kiangwan took place on Saturday in most unpleasant weather conditions. Just after the first saddling bell had been sounded, rain began to fall, and this was followed at intervals during the afternoon, by hail, sleet, more rain, and finally snow, whilst there was also an unusually strong easterly wind blowing across the course directly towards the stands. The weather naturally affected the attendance, which, however, was fairly good, and what could be seen of the racing was most interesting. Features of the day were the very large fields and the success of the "Field" stable, which gained four firsts and three seconds in the seven races in which it was represented. Another interesting feature was that this was the first occasion on which ladies entered ponies, and that Mrs. Yih, with White Diamond in the Griffin Plate, was the first lady-owner to win a race.

Racing began with the Eastern Plate of one mile, which produced a fine finish between Trustland, Oronoco and Possum, Trustland gaining the verdict by half a length from Oronoco, which beat Possum out of second place by a neck, while Sir Lamerock was so close up that the rider thought he was also placed. The Kokaza Cup, of five furlongs, brought out an unusually large field of 26 starters and, on a course that suited him, Pennyfield, though not getting away on the lead, quickly took first place and put daylight between himself and his nearest opponents. He won in very easy fashion by four lengths, but it was a very good contest for second place, The Hawk beating Co-insurance by only a neck. The Subscription Griffin Plate was won by Ibn Kelb, by two lengths from Kantara, the latter finishing half a length ahead of Rokko.

For the Griffin Plate, the richest prize of the day, 12 ponies faced the starter. In the last three furlongs the issue was hardly ever in doubt, for Mrs. Yih's White Diamond had always the measure of his opponents and won comfortably by four lengths from Cuckfield, returning his backers the handsome dividend of \$57.90. Belted Will was third, half a length behind Cuckfield.

The race for the Empire Stakes was perhaps the most exciting event of the day. Sikiang made the

running from the start, with Polar Star, Tichfield and Shenkoland in near attendance. Sikiang kept his lead until a little more than a furlong from home, where he had to give way to Tichfield and Shenkoland. A splendid duel ensued between the two last mentioned ponies, Tichfield eventually passing the winning post a head in front of Shenkoland. Sikiang was third, many lengths away.

In the Grand Juvenile Plate Keysoe made the running practically from start to finish, but was was strongly challenged by Kongo in the last quarter of a mile. Keysoe beat Kongo by a head, and Bright Folly was a poor third. The Club Cup (a gold cup with \$2,000 added) was won comfortably by Setchfield by three lengths from Freeland, with Mikasa several lengths away in third place, and in the Craven Stakes Guiding Star gave his many "Champions" supporters by winning in convincing style by three lengths from Maresfield, who beat Co-insurance out of second place by half a length.

There were 16 starters for the New Nursery Plate and in a very exciting finish Commonland beat Lockfield by a neck. Shooting and The Camel finished on level terms in third place, a couple of lengths behind the leading ponies.

The Yangtze Stakes, of 1½ miles, resulted in an easy victory for Leofield, by three lengths from The Oriole, Scala finishing many lengths away in third place; and the final race of the day—the Victoria Stakes—went to a favourite in Darting, who won by a length and a half from Ace of Diamonds, Coronation a bad third.

With the successes of the "Field" stable Mr. R. F. Stewart was of course associated and was the most successful jockey, with four firsts and three seconds. Mr. J. K. Brand rode two winners, Mr. Burkill a first and two seconds, while Mr. Hill rode three seconds and Mr. Crokam no fewer than five thirds.

Details of the racing are as follows:—

- 1.—THE EASTERN PLATE.—One mile
lb.
Mr. Day's br. Trustland (Mr. Y. Wong) 157-1
" Idle Hour's dun Oronoco (Mr. H. W. Ip) 145-2
Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's grey Possum (Mr. L. E. Soong) 155-3
Won by half a length; a neck between second and third. Time, 2 min. 10½ sec.
- 2.—THE KOKAZA CUP.—Five furlongs.
lb.
Mr. Henry Morris's grey Pennyfield (Mr. Stewart) 155-1
Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's ches. The Hawk (Mr. Hill) 156-2
Mr. Risk's grey Co-insurance (Mr. Crokam) 155-3
Won by four lengths; a neck between second and third. Time, 1 min. 17 sec.
- 3.—THE SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFIN PLATE.—Three-quarters of a mile.
lb.
Messrs. Beith & Fash's br. Ibn Kelb (Mr. Bremner) 149-1
Messrs. Fash & St. Andrew's ches. Kantara (Mr. Springfield) 158-2
Mr. Meguro's dun Rokko (Mr. Liou) 152-3

Won by two lengths; half a length between second and third. Time, 1 min. 38½ sec.

- 4.—THE GRIFFIN PLATE.—One mile.
lb.
Mrs. Yih's grey White Diamond (Mr. J. K. Brand) 152-1
Mr. Hy. Morris's blk. Cuckfield (Mr. Stewart) 149-2
" Hulthen's roan Belted Will (Mr. Crokam) 144-3
Won by four lengths; half a length between second and third. Time, 2 min. 13½ sec.
- 5.—THE EMPIRE STAKES.—One mile.
lb.
Mr. Hy. Morris's br. Tichfield (Mr. Stewart) 155-1
" Day's grey Shenkoland (Mr. Burkill) 155-2
" P. Y. Wong's grey Si-kiang (Mr. H. F. Hu) 155-3
Won by a head; many lengths between second and third. Time, 2 min. 11½ sec.
- 6.—THE GRAND JUVENILE PLATE.—One and a quarter miles.
lb.
Mr. Four's bay Keysoe (Mr. J. K. Brand) 161-1
" Meguro's ches. Kongo (Mr. Liou) 152-2
" Leaf's dun Bright Folly (Mr. T. U. Yih) 158-3
Won by a head; many lengths between second and third. Time, 2 min. 55½ sec.
- 7.—THE CLUB CUP.—One and a half miles.
lb.
Mr. Hy. Morris's dk. ches. Setchfield (Mr. Stewart) 155-1
" Day's bay Freeland (Mr. Burkill) 155-2
" Meguro's grey Mikasa (Mr. Liou) 158-3
Won by three lengths; many lengths between second and third. Time, 3 min. 38½ sec.
- 8.—THE CRAVEN STAKES.—One and a quarter miles.
lb.
Mr. Tucksong's grey Guiding Star (Mr. Commons) 158-1
" Hy. Morris's grey Maresfield (Mr. Stewart) 155-2
" Risk's grey Co-insurance (Mr. Crokam) 155-3
Won by three lengths; half a length between second and third. Time, 2 min. 54 sec.
- 9.—THE NEW NURSERY PLATE.—Three-quarters of a mile.
lb.
Mr. Day's ches. Commonland (Mr. Burkill) 152-1
" Hy. Morris's br. Lockfield (Mr. Stewart) 155-2
" K. D. Soo's dun Shooting (Mr. Vida) 161-3*
" Cemos' br. The Camel (Mr. Springfeld) 164-3*
*Dead heat.
Won by neck; two lengths between second and third; dead heat for third place. Time, 1 min. 41½ sec.
- 10.—THE YANGTZE STAKES.—One and a half miles.
lb.
Mr. Hy. Morris's br. Leofield (Mr. Stewart) 158-1
Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's ches. The Oriole (Mr. Hill) 155-2
Mr. Bahnchild's ches. Scala (Mr. Crokam) 158-3
Won by three lengths; many lengths between second and third. Time, 3 min. 34 sec.
- 11.—THE VICTORIA STAKES.—One and a half miles.
lb.
Mr. K. D. Soo's grey Darting (Mr. Vida) 155-1
" Chow Sung's Ace of Diamonds (Mr. Hill) 155-2
" Perchang's grey Coronation (Mr. Crokam) 155-3
Won by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third. Time, 3 min. 42½ sec.

SECOND DAY,

Monday, February 23, 1920.

For the second day of racing at the International Recreation Club's New Year Meeting at Kiangwan, the weather was clear, but the course still muddy. For the early races the attendance was poor, but during the afternoon the public stand was thoroughly well filled, and the programme of racing very well enjoyed.

The programme began with the race for the Corinthian Plate, which was won quite easily by Ancientland by three lengths from Oldsmobile, the latter taking second place many lengths ahead of Light. In the Subscription Stakes, Ibn Kelb verified his form of the previous day and passed the winning post a winner by a length and a half from Rokko, with Astral taking third place one and a half lengths behind the second pony.

The third race, the Zero Stakes, attracted a large field and in their support for Shenkoland backers were well served, as this pony won by a margin of three lengths from The Heron, with White Fox taking third place, a length behind the second pony. The fourth race, the Greenmount Nursery Plate, saw another very easy victory, Ivanhoe, ridden by Mr. J. K. Brand, passing the judge's mark four lengths ahead of Rupee Bill, but in a close contest for second place Rupee Bill was only a head in front of Full House.

In the Derby Stakes there was a surprise for the public, the "Field" and "Land" stables being well in demand. At the start of the race Co-operation, Keysoe and Setchfield led the field in that order, and later Co-operation went ahead, with Belted Will second. It was not until the straight was reached that The Flyer became prominent, but in the last quarter-mile he gave evidence of staying power, eventually to win by three lengths from Co-operation, with Setchfield the same distance away from the second pony. The Flyer returned a dividend in the pari-mutuel of \$273.40 for a win and \$49.30 for a place, and Co-operation paid \$92 for a place.

The Great Scurry Stakes was a gift for Commonland, who won from Silly Thing by a margin of four lengths, with Thermometer another four lengths behind the second pony. The Kirtling Plate induced a field of only six and Victory Star, who had previously been unplaced during the afternoon, gained the verdict by a neck from Mikasa, with Bright Folly finishing in third place three lengths away.

The Coventry Stakes also attracted only a small field of six and was won in easy style by Yoshino by three lengths from Beating, the same distance dividing second and third ponies.

The Wokingham Stakes brought out a field of 23 for a seven-furlong scramble and Mr. Vida, on Twenty-two Carat, gained an easy victory, beating The Hawk by four lengths. Between The Hawk and Pennyfield, however, there was an excellent finish for second honours, and Pennyfield's penalty of 5-lb. prob-

ably accounted for his defeat, by a head.

There were 11 starters for the Red Rose Stakes of one mile and the issue was hardly ever in doubt, Letchfield coming through in the last quarter-mile to win in easy fashion from Coronation. In the final race of the day, the Kiangwan Stakes, The Oriole, who is not supposed to be a pony with a liking for a mud course, gave proof of excellent condition by winning by a length and a half from Petersfield, with Bydand another three lengths away in third place.

Details of the racing:—

1.—THE CORINTHIAN PLATE.—One and a quarter miles.

Mr. Day's wh. Ancientland (Mr. Y. Wong)	153-1
Mr. Lansing's ches. Oldsmobile (Mr. H. W. Ip)	145-2
Mr. K. D. Soo's ches. Lighting (Mr. Z. T. Yu)	150-3
Won by three lengths; many lengths between second and third. Time, 2 min. 58 sec.	

2.—THE SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS STAKES.—One and a quarter miles.

Messrs. Beith & Fash's br. Ibn Kelb (Mr. Bremner)	152-1
Mr. Meguro's dun Rokko (Mr. Liou)	152-2
Mr. Astral's bay Astral (Mr. Mottu)	155-3
Won by a length and a half; a similar distance between second and third. Time, 2 min. 56½ sec.	

3.—THE ZERO CUP.—One mile.

Mr. Day's grey Shenkoland (Mr. Burkill)	155-1
Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's grey The Heron (Mr. Hill)	158-2
Messrs. W. A. W. & Gussie's grey White Fox (Mr. Crokam)	152-3
Won by three lengths; a length between second and third. Time, 2 min 14½ sec.	

4.—THE GREENMOUNT NURSERY PLATE.—One mile.

Mr. Foh Sing's blk. Ivanhoe (Mr. J. K. Brand)	152-1
Messrs. Gubbay & Hickling's ches. Rupee Bill (Mr. Bremner)	158-2
Mr. Chow Sung's grey Full House (Mr. Hill)	152-3
Won by four lengths; a head between second and third. Time, 2 min. 18½ sec.	

5.—THE DERBY STAKES.—One and a half miles.

Mrs. Wm. McBain's blk. The Flyer (Mr. Springfield)	155-1
Mr. Perchang's dun Co-operation (Mr. Crokam)	149-2
Mr. Hy. Morris's dk. ches. Setchfield (Mr. Morris)	155-3
Won by three lengths; three lengths between second and third. Time, 3 min. 29 sec.	

6.—THE GREAT SCURRY STAKES.—Seven furlongs.

Mr. Day's ches. Commonland (Mr. Burkill)	152-1
Messrs. Harry & Joe's grey Silly Thing (Mr. D. L. Li)	152-2
Mr. San Sing's grey Thermometer (Mr. Z. W. Wu)	155-3
Won by four lengths; four lengths between second and third. Time, 2 min. 01 sec.	

7.—THE KIRTILING PLATE.—Nine furlongs.

Mr. Tucksong's ches. Victory Star (Mr. Commons)	147-1
Mr. Megaro's grey Mikasa (Mr. Liou)	158-2

Mr. Leaf's dun Bright Folly (Mr. Drought)	158-3
Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third. Time, 2 min. 37½ sec.	
8.—THE COVENTRY STAKES.—One and a quarter miles.	

Mr. Meguro's ches. Yoshino (Mr. Liou)	144-1
Mr. K. D. Soo's grey Beating (Mr. Vida)	147-2
Mr. Perchang's grey Coronation (Mr. Crokam)	155-3
Won by three lengths; three lengths between second and third. Time, 2 min. 53½ sec.	

9.—THE WOKINGHAM STAKES.—Seven furlongs.

Mr. Vigilant's ches. Twenty-two Carat (Mr. Vida)	155-1
Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's ches. The Hawk (Mr. Hill)	155-2
Mr. Hy. Morris's grey Pennyfield (Mr. Stewart)	155-3
Won by four lengths; a head between second and third. Time, 1 min. 56½ sec.	

10.—THE RED ROSE STAKES.—One mile.

Mr. Hy. Morris's ches. Letchfield (Mr. Stewart)	155-1
Mr. Perchang's grey Coronation (Mr. Crokam)	152-2
Mr. Lansing's ches. Oldsmobile (Mr. T. L. Hu)	155-3
Won by four lengths; a length between second and third. Time, 2 min. 16½ sec.	

11.—THE KIANGWAN STAKES.—One and a half miles.

Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's ches. The Oriole (Mr. Hill)	151-1
Mr. Hy. Morris's br. Petersfield (Mr. Morris)	159-2
Messrs. Stephen & Burkill's grey Bydand (Mr. Wuilleumier)	148-3
Won by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third. Time, 3 min. 26½ sec.	

THIRD DAY,

Tuesday, February 24, 1920.

Racing at Kiangwan for the third day of the International Recreation Club's Chinese New Year Meeting took place in far better weather conditions than had attended the first two days. The course was far dryer and though there was a boisterous northeasterly wind, there was no sign of rain. The attendance was larger than on the previous days and in consequence the amount of money that passed through pari-mutuels and cash sweeps bigger in proportion. Fields were large and in only two cases—the Champions and the Pari-Mutuel Stakes—were they less than double figures. For the Champion Sweepstakes 28 ponies were qualified, but only nine faced the starter, Tichfield being a strong favourite. Co-operation, who after finishing second in the Derby, had qualified early in the afternoon by winning the Ladies' Purse, led the field at the start, followed by Tichfield and The Oriole. At the mile post Co-operation had extended his lead to five or six lengths, Tichfield being second, The Oriole third, Guiding Star fourth and the rest of the field well together. Three-quarters of a mile from home, Tichfield went up into first place, Co-operation dropping back to the well-bunched crowd. At the half-mile post Tichfield still held a slight advantage, but the rest of the field were closing

up. When the straight was entered Tichfield was challenged, Guiding Star, Shenkoland, The Oriole all gaining ground. It was a splendid race down the home straight, with Shenkoland gradually making up ground on the leader and Guiding Star working his way into second place. Shenkoland passed the judges post half a length ahead of Guiding Star, but the latter beat Tichfield out of second place by the narrow margin of a short head, and the issue was in doubt until the numbers went up; The Oriole was a very close fourth and could not have been more than a neck behind the third, while White Diamond was a close fifth. It was one of the best contested Champions yet seen on the Kiangwan racouse.

Discussing minor races, the programme opened with that for the Novices' Cup, in which, in a very exciting finish, Last Call II just beat Ladis out of first place by a head, Trustland finishing in third place, two lengths away. In the Spring Cup Belted Will gained an easy victory by three lengths from Diemnah, who was in turn a similar distance ahead of Royalist as the ponies passed the winning post. The New Year Stakes went to The Heron by half a length from Co-insurance, but there was a good contest for third place between Maresfield and Old Bill, in which the latter managed to finish on level terms with the favourite, though they passed the post four lengths behind the first pony.

For the Pari-Mutuel Stakes there were only six starters, and Hallow-E'en won quite easily from Fairylight, with a similar distance dividing the latter and Scala. In the race for the Ladies' Purse Mr. Crokam on Co-operation, made the whole of the running and won, looking round, by three lengths from Freeland, with Belted Will taking third place, a length behind the second pony.

At the conclusion of this event, Mrs. C. R. Burkill was called upon to present the Ladies' purse to Mr. Crokam, the winning jockey, and in making the presentation Mrs. Burkill congratulated Mr. Crokam heartily upon his success.

The Great Northern Plate, for Subscription Griffins was won, as generally anticipated, by Rokko, who finished a length and a half ahead of Little Nemo, with Astral another length away in third place. The Farewell Cup was won by the heavily backed Bydand, by a length from Haruna, with two lengths dividing the latter from White Fox, and Bright Folly scored a very easy success in the New Century Plate, passing the winning post four lengths ahead of Letchfield, with Commonland in third place another length away. For the Nil Desperandum Cup there was a field of 14 and victory went to Mikasa by a margin of three lengths from Barometer, who beat Islington out of second place by two lengths. In the Grand Stand Stakes, Co-insurance again showed consistent form, winning by a length and a half from Longanfield. It was a close contest for third place, in which Salaro and Newcastle finished on

level terms, three lengths behind Loganfield.

Mr. J. K. Brand, who rode three winners, was the most successful jockey of the day. Mr. Crokam rode two firsts, a second and two thirds; Mr. Hill two firsts, a second and a third, Mr. Liou two firsts; and Mr. Burkill a first, a second and a third, the first being his victory in the Champions on Shenkoland.

Details of the racing are as follows:—

1.—THE NOVICES CUP.—One and a half miles.

lb.
Messrs. Spunt & Hickling's ches.
Last Call II (Mr. Sweeting) 142—1
Mr. C. T. Chu's br. Ladis (Mr. L. F. Soong) 155—2
Mr. Day's br. Trustland (Mr. Y. Wong) 172—3
Won by a head; two lengths between second and third. Time, 3 min. 27½ sec.

2.—THE SPRING CUP.—One and a quarter miles.

lb.
Mr. Huthen's roan Belted Will (Mr. Hill) 149—1
Messrs. Toeg & Gubbay's dun Djemnah (Mr. Vida) 159—2
Mr. Hart's Grey Royalist (Mr. Bremner) 149—3
Won by three lengths; three lengths between second and third. Time, 2 min. 50 sec.

3.—THE NEW YEAR STAKES.—One mile.

lb.
Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's grey The Heron (Mr. Hill) 153—1
Mr. Risk's grey Co-insurance (Mr. Crokam) 150—2
Mr. Hy. Morris's grey Maresfield (Mr. Stewart) 150—3*
Mr. Campox's bay Old Bill (Mr. Sweeting) 142—3*
*Dead heat.

Won by half a length; four lengths between second and third; dead heat for third place. Time, 2 min. 09 sec.

4.—THE PARI-MUTUEL STAKES.—One and a half miles.

lb.
Messrs. Sky & Hickling's br. Hallow-E'en (Mr. J. K. Brand) 161—1
Mr. Huthen's dun Fairylight (Mr. Bremner) 158—2
Mr. Bahncild's ches. Scala (Mr. Crokam) 158—3
Won by three lengths; three lengths between second and third. Time, 3 min. 24½ sec.

5.—THE LADIES PURSE.—One and a quarter miles.

lb.
Mr. Perchang's dun Co-operation (Mr. Crokam) 144—1
Mr. Day's bay Freeland (Mr. Burkill) 153—2
Mr. Huthen's roan Belted Will (Mr. Hill) 152—3
Won by three lengths; a length between second and third. Time, 2 min. 49½ sec.

6.—THE GREAT NORTHERN PLATE.—One mile.

lb.
Mr. Meguro's dun Rokko (Mr. Liou) 152—1
Mr. Yale's bay Little Nemo (Mr. Hill) 158—2
Mr. Astral's bay Astral (Mr. Mottu) 155—3
Won by a length and a half; a length between second and third. Time, 2 min. 10½ sec.

7.—THE FAREWELL CUP.—One and a quarter miles.

lb.
Messrs. Stephen & Burkill's grey Bydand (Mr. J. K. Brand) 152—1
Mr. Nagai's bay Haruna (Mr. Tomono) 147—2

Messrs. W. A. W. & Gussie's grey White Fox (Mr. Crokam) 152—3
Won by a length; two lengths between second and third. Time, 2 min 47½ sec.

8.—THE NEW CENTURY PLATE.—Three-quarters of a mile.

lb.
Mr. Leaf's dun Bright Folly (Mr. J. K. Brand) 158—1
Mr. Hy. Morris's ches. Letchfield (Mr. Stewart) 157—2
Mr. Day's ches. Commonland (Mr. Burkill) 159—3
Won by four lengths; one length between second and third. Time, 1 min. 34½ sec.

9.—THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—One and a quarter miles.

lb.
Mr. Day's grey Shenkoland (Mr. Burkill) 155—1
Mr. Tucksong's grey Guiding Star (Mr. Commons) 158—2
Mr. Hy. Morris's br. Tichfield (Mr. Stewart) 155—3
Also ran:—Co-operation (Mr. Crokam), White Diamond (Mr. Vida), the Flyer (Mr. Springfield), Hallow-E'en (Mr. J. K. Brand), Twenty-two Carat (Mr. C. Chu), The Oriole (Mr. Hill).

Won by half a length; a short head dividing second and third. Time, 2 min. 45½ sec.

10.—THE NIL DESPERANDUM CUP.—Nine furlongs.

lb.
Mr. Meguro's grey Mikasa (Mr. Liou) 158—1
Mr. San Sing's bay Barometer (Mr. Sidney Soo) 153—2
The Zih Bros.' ches. Islington (Mr. H. F. Hu) 147—3
Won by three lengths; two lengths between second and third. Time, 2 min. 30½ sec.

11.—THE GRAND STAND STAKES.—One and a quarter miles.

lb.
Mr. Risk's grey Co-insurance (Mr. Crokam) 150—1
Mr. Hy. Morris's ches. Loganfield (Mr. Stewart) 152—2
Mr. Bonar's ches. Salaro (Mr. Springfield) 157—3*
Mr. Lansing's ches. Newcastle (Mr. H. F. Hu) 150—3*
*Dead heat.

Won by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third. Time, 2 min. 46 sec.

RACECOURSE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

All manner of golfers turned out on Monday to compete in the Racecourse golf championship. There were champions and ex-champions, runners up and people with large handicaps, and they had to compete against about the worst conditions possible.

The morning opened bitterly cold, enough to put anybody but an Arctic explorer off his game, and the course was anything but good. As it softened under the influence of the sun the ground became very heavy. Naturally the greens were not in good condition, and one was absolutely hopeless, namely, the 7th. Usually this green is to be found inside the Cricket Club's ground, but on this occasion it was on a patch of ground just outside. We do not remember this ever having been a putting green in the past, and we are sceptical as to whether it will ever be one in the future. Yesterday it was merely a gamble.

BARRETT AND FERRIER.

The conditions of the championship were 36 holes medal play, and in the morning the most interesting players out were Capt. E. I. M. Barrett and J. B. Ferrier. This is the first time that the latter has been seen in local championship golf for many years, for he has been in other parts of the world. To judge by his performance on this occasion the conclusion would be reached that his absence from Shanghai has not improved his play. It would, however, be very rash to jump to any such finding, for although he put up a 98 for the two rounds in the morning, his performance was nothing to go by. He was certainly not in good form, and his approaching lacked the finesse of former days, but under the prevailing conditions all these things were easily comprehensible. Had there been any encouragement to play good golf, he would have worked himself into form. The worst hole he perpetrated in these two rounds was an 8.

After the spaciousness of Kiang-wan Barrett seemed somewhat cramped by his surroundings. At the first hole the bowling green had a fatal fascination for him, while at the 2nd on his second round, he found much trouble. Short by a few feet his approach landed him close under the fence. He dropped and again got into a similar position. Trying to play out he struck himself, and holed out in 8, altogether a brutal business. He did this round in 50, his two morning rounds totalling 94.

This did not look too promising, but the afternoon saw a different tale. Ferrier dropped out: he had not been feeling well, and D. C. Hutchison partnered Barrett. The latter now showed an approach to his real form, his third round being 42, and then finished up with a magnificent last 9 holes in 38. This made him 174, and as it subsequently turned out, won him the championship.

DEWAR'S FAILURE.

Capt. Dewar, who was playing with J. C. Macdougall, did not start till later, when the weather was not quite so cold. While W. S. Clay, J. G. Dickie and W. J. Hawkings had all been doing useful work, Dewar, until almost his last hole, seemed to have an easy thing of it.

He was driving a long ball, and his well lofted approaches were remarkably accurate. For his first two rounds he registered two 44's, and then with a fine 41 seemed to have everybody else beaten. But here he disappointed his admirers. Instead of a 4 which was looked for at the 1st, he required 5, while his approach to the 2nd was faulty, and falling short close to the fence he was badly penalized, and he needed a 6. At the 3rd, he seemed to be back to his wonted form, for here he just missed a 3, getting down in 4. Another 4 at the 4th followed, but both on the 5th and 6th greens his putting was mediocre and each cost him 5. Playing a brassie for his second shot at the 7th he had bad luck, being hard up against the fence, but he recovered well and was down in 5. He had

a 4 at the 8th, and was thus left with a 6 for the last hole to win the championship.

Here the worst of luck beset him. He failed to keep his drive clear of the jump, and going clean in had to lose a stroke in lifting. His next was pulled, and he lay close to the Cricket Club fence. He got no forrarder in playing clear, and then a brassie took him into the bunker guarding the green. He required a 9, and so was a couple of strokes more than Barrett.

THE BEST SCORES.

The following table gives the best scores of the day:—

E. I. M. Barnett	94	80=174
J. Dewar	88	88=176
W. S. Clay	90	86=176
W. J. Hawkings	89	88=177
J. G. Dickie	88	92=180
C. Richards	92	89=181
T. Harborna	94	87=181

This is the fourth occasion on which the Racecourse Championship has been contested, and it is the third occasion on which it has been won by Capt. Barrett, W. P. Roberts having won the other time. In comparison with the present winning score of 174, it is worth noting that at the first contest Barrett won it in 162.

THE CLAY-PIGEON CLUB

A Very Healthy Report

The report of the Shanghai Clay Pigeon Club which will be submitted for the consideration of members at their annual general meeting on March 2 at the Shanghai Club at 5.15 p.m., shows that the club which was only restarted last year after falling into abeyance during the war, had a good initial season. Though it only commenced on August 10 the club has now a membership of 39 of whom 35 are shooting members, a club house which has withstood the winds of the autumn well, 50,000 clay birds in hand, 30,000 cartridges on order which will probably be retailed to members at a lower price than that prevailing last year, and every prospect for a good season's sport this year. It is to be regretted that for the time being there is little possibility of there being an interport match with Tientsin this year, for the Shanghai guns would dearly have liked an opportunity of avenging their defeat of last year, but, owing to the difficulties experienced in keeping it going, the members of the Tientsin Club have decided to wind up their club, though the report expresses the hope that they will find conditions better before long and reopen.

Among the interesting particulars concerning the season's shooting in Shanghai, in addition to the results of the various competitions which were published from time to time last year, is the list of members who made "25 straight" in competitions and cash sweeps. They were Messrs. Cobbs, Gibson, Gande, Read, Algar and Nazer, while the following list showing the first six in the averages (cup com

petitions only) over the Leggett Trap, indicate that the marksmen put in some really good work during the season:—

Name.	Birds fired at.	Breaks.	Percentage.
Cobbs	75	70	93
Read	220	198	90
Gande	170	150	88
Gibson	300	257	86
Nazer	300	253	84
Algar	245	195	80

DANISH TENNIS CLUB

The annual general meeting of the Danish Tennis Club was held on the 18th instant at the Shanghai Rowing Club house when Mr. K. W. Aagesen presided.

In proposing the adoption of the report and accounts for the past year, which were carried, the chairman made a sympathetic reference to the death of the late Mr. Geo. Lanning, secretary of the Recreation Fund.

The existing committee consisting of Messrs. K. W. Aagesen, chairman, P. M. Gjersing, hon. secretary, and Mr. H. Jorgensen was re-elected to serve during the ensuing year, after which the business of the meeting terminated.

INTER-SCHOOL FOOTBALL

Presentation of Cups

The annual complimentary match between the winners of the Senior Division in the Shanghai Schools' Championship, and a team selected from the defeated schools, was played off on Wednesday afternoon in the Hongkew Park. This season's champions—the Shanghai Public School—were opposed to an eleven drawn from the St. Francis Xavier's College, the Thomas Hanbury School and the Shanghai American School.

The S.P.S. were not at full strength, but nevertheless opened the game with a determined and well-organized attack. Following on a brilliant run by T. Madar, a corner was forced from which Siemsen opened the scoring for the School with a well-placed low drive. The Rest now took up the attack in earnest, but the S.P.S. backs—Weill and Caccia—were covering each other's play so well that the opposing forwards could make little headway. Soyka, at centre-half for the School, gave throughout the game a masterly exhibition of the manifold duties of a centre-half, and it was from one of his most accurate opening passes that the forwards ran away to see Moosa score the School's second goal.

On the resumption of play in the second half, after a perfect piece of combination in which the whole forward line had its share, Siemsen secured a third goal for the School. A fourth goal was added soon afterwards by Moosa, who scored with a long dropping shot.

At this stage the Rest made a most determined rally and narrowly missed scoring, Carlson—the School

goalkeeper—effecting a brilliant save. Shortly before time, Siemsen again scored for the School from a neat pass by Morton.

Result: S.P.S. 5; Rest, nil.

In spite of being poorly represented, the Public School boys gave one of their best displays of the season. The understanding between the halves and the forwards was a feature of the game, while the combination between the three inside forwards (Siemsen, Moosa and Madar) was just as pretty to watch as it was deadly to oppose. If the present standard of play is maintained, the S.P.S. have a very strong chance of defending their title to the Championship next season.

The Rest suffered from the great disadvantage of not having played together before so that although they shone individually, they were rather deficient in team work. Tordi (S.F.X.C.) and Corbin (T.H.S.) worked tirelessly throughout the game and did much to save their side from being defeated by a still bigger margin.

PRESENTATION OF CUPS.

At the close of the game, the Rev. Brother Faust presented the Senior and Junior Cups to the winning teams in the Schools' Championship. In presenting the Senior cup to P. Madar, captain of the S.P.S. Senior XI, Brother Faust congratulated the Public School on the marked improvement that has taken place in their football during the last three or four years, calling for cheers for the winning team as well as for the masters of the Public School who had done so much to bring the School football up to its present high standard.

Madar, in receiving the cup, on behalf of the School thanked Brother Faust both for being there that afternoon to present the cup as well as for the compliment he had paid the Senior XI, but above all, for the interest which he had always taken in School football in Shanghai. A suggestion of cheers for Brother Faust was here most enthusiastically taken up.

The Junior XI cup was next presented to Soyka, captain of the Public School Junior XI.

S. P. S. LEAGUE RESULTS.

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	For.	Against.
Seniors	4	3	1	0	21	6
Juniors	6	6	0	0	32	1

The first seaplane trip from Hongkong to Macao was accomplished in 23 minutes. The journey by steamer occupies four hours.

The Ministry of Communications is reported to have made a grant of \$200,000 for the establishment of a hospital for employees on the Peking-Hankow railway.

CHINESE newspapers in Hongkong decided not to publish reports in connexion with the Races, this resolve following on the receipt of anonymous threats to boycott any paper which acted otherwise.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

PEKING BOUND TO JAPANESE MILITARISM

One Excuse for the Loan and its Falsity

By Bruce Baxter.

There are many who have tried to excuse the participation of Great Britain, America and France in the recent negotiations for a £5,000,000 loan to China on the grounds that these nations would lose the support of Peking by refusing to share in the loan and, that Japan's hold on the Chinese Government would be firmer than in the past, for she would certainly advance the necessary funds single-handed. It is difficult to understand the logic of such an excuse, after thoroughly considering the present situation in Peking, where the personnel of the Government is, for the most part, an Anfu personnel.

Premier Chin Yun-peng, who signed the secret military pact with Japan, did, upon his assumption of office as Premier, make an effort to disown his connexion with the Anfu Party and the Japanese, but failed miserably in the attempt, as he was checkmated by the Parliament, which is an Anfu Parliament. His Cabinet is made up of Anfu men, and he has not been able to secure the consent of Parliament to his appointment of men to positions in the Cabinet, that were not steady and certain followers of Anfu ideals.

PRESIDENT HSU AND JAPAN.

Furthermore, we find in a close study of the events of the past four years, that President Hsu Shih-chang is personally responsible for the introduction into the Chinese Government of pro-Japanese officials, for Tsao Ju-ling, Lu Tsung-yu, Chang Chung-hsiang and their ilk were recommended for high official posts by President Hsu, or we had better say, before he was President. Those, who are best informed concerning Peking politics, attribute the conversion of Tuan Chi-jui to a pro-Japanese policy, to the pleadings of President Hsu Shih-chang, who, upon the death of Yuan Shih-kai, advised Tuan to profit by the mistakes of his former chief, and at once make friends of the Japanese.

The smoothly patched up Cheng-chiatun affair, the financing of the expeditionary force against Chang Hsun under the leadership of Tuan Chi-jui by the Japanese, and the assistance given Tuan in effecting the organization of the War Participation Bureau by the Japanese Government and its financiers, all went to confirm Tuan in his belief that President Hsu Shih-chang was right, that is, that it was best to form an alliance with Japan. It is a matter of common knowledge that previous to the death of Yuan Shih-kai, Tuan Chi-jui would have nothing to do

with Japan or pro-Japanese Chinese officials. In fact it was not until the fight between the Cabinet Office and the President's Office was engineered by General Hsu Shu-cheng, that Tuan Chi-jui felt the need of outside assistance, and the crisis existing at that time made him a ready listener to the advice of Hsu Shih-chang.

CHANG CHIEN'S "J'ACCUSE"

Last year we read an open telegram sent by Chang Chien to the President, accusing him of being guilty of selling the nation to foreigners, and warning of double dealing, when he allowed the whole blame to be placed upon such junior men as Tsao Ju-ling and Lu Tsung-yu, who were brought into high position by the President, who at all times was fully cognizant of their official acts. In fact, when Tsao Ju-ling was forced to resign his office, after the student demonstration, he clearly stated in his petition to the President to relieve him of his post, that the President had been aware of all that he did in official life, which was done only with the sanction of the President. In looking over the long list of New Year honours, for the most part given to Anfu men, we find the President bestowing higher orders of merit upon Tsao Ju-ling and Lu Tsung-yu.

It is now unreasonable to presume that the participation of Great Britain, America and France in the new loan will make the Peking Government the more friendly towards them, for the Peking Government is an Anfu Government, and it must remain an Anfu Government, or it will fall. In assisting Japan to finance the present Government, we are merely playing into the hands of Japan.

ALL GOES TO JAPAN.

We are, as it were, relieving Japan of the entire burden of financing a pro-Japanese Chinese Government through the period of the New Year holidays. The excuse that Great Britain, America and Japan will benefit by maintaining the present Government in power is, on the face of it, a most illogical one.

The Peking Government has favoured Japan and Japanese with many contracts and concessions during the past two or three years. In casually glancing at the list of favours granted Europeans and Americans, we find that there is nothing to report, with the exception of a few contracts made for the supplying of those things that Japan could not supply, if she would. When General Chin Yun-peng was made Premier, he was proclaimed as the friend of Great Britain, America and France—the enemy of Japan. It was believed by many that he would at once favour these three nations with numerous agreements and concessions, of course, expecting their support in return for the favours so conferred. What has he done?

HOLLOW MOCKERIES.

There are those of us that do not believe in the recently concluded Wine and Tobacco Loan, but there

were those among us that felt Premier Chin Yun-peng would put the loan through, and that this would be a great lever with which American trade could be benefited. In this loan deal, we find that the Premier has done nothing, or at least he has accomplished nothing. The scheme for the new port on the coast of Chihli was to be given to the Premier in the shape of an opportunity for him to show his pro-American and pro-British leanings, but this also has received no support from him. It was thought by some that the Handley-Page and Vickers-Vimy aeroplane contracts would do good in paving the way for further and closer dealings with the present Government. General Ting Shih-yuan worked hard to secure aeroplanes, but it is doubted whether a more anti-British person can be found in the Chinese Government to-day.

The Government wants aeroplanes and money, but it does not need any proposed scheme for financial reorganization and port development, or anything else calculated to be of benefit to China instead of the officials who have the power to approve of schemes proposed by foreigners. The Anfu faction have criticized the Wine and Tobacco Loan as an infringement of China's sovereign rights, and the new port scheme is viewed by the Anfuites as an encroachment upon Chinese territory. There is little criticism among officials of the aeroplane deals, for they need these for military purposes.

THE COMING ANTI-FOREIGN CRY.

Great Britain, America and France may as well give up any hope that they may at present entertain of securing favours from the Peking Government, for it is an Anfu Government, and as such must meet its obligations to its friends, and Great Britain, America and France are not numbered as friends. As soon as the Anfuites are tided over the New Year, they will raise a howl against the bartering of China's rights to foreigners, that is, foreigners who are Europeans, or Americans.

The statements made in this article are not meant as an attack upon the Japanese people, but an attack upon the policy of the Japanese Government and the Chinese Government.

It is not to the advantage of Great Britain, America and France that China should be anti-Japanese, nor is it to the advantage of China that she should be anti-Great Britain, America and France. It is difficult to see the reasoning of Japan in fostering an anti-European and American movement upon the part of Chinese officials. Japan as well as Great Britain, America and France should see that it is to the advantage of all that the Chinese should be pro-Chinese, and only anti-foreign when foreigners attempt to make the Chinese pro-foreign instead of pro-Chinese. To-day we find no anti-foreign feeling among the people of China directed against those nations that have tried to act sincerely with China in their relations. We should do all that is in our power to assist the Chinese

official in realizing that he must first of all be pro-Chinese. We must so force the issue with Chinese officialdom as to make them clearly understand that it is our firm conviction that the Chinese Government must be made to be pro-Chinese, or that we will not recognize it as the Government of China.

JAPANESE MILITARISTS' MISTAKE.

The present policy of Japan is to create a strong military faction in China that is pro-Japanese—one strong enough to dominate the whole of China. In making this attempt, Japan is using every means at its disposal to make official China anti-Great Britain, America and France. She has lost sight of the people of China, for she believes that they can be forced into submission to a strong military Government in Peking.

In this Japan is making a great mistake. She will possibly force upon China a pro-Japanese military dictatorship, but such a dictatorship cannot live in these days. We have passed the days when a people will be forced against their will to submit to a military dictatorship. Japan, Great Britain, America and France should exert their influence to make the Chinese officials pro-Chinese, and whenever we find that they are unwilling to help their own people, we should at once withdraw recognition from them. These four great Powers should give thought to the condition of the people of China and to their desire for good government—a government that will be in every sense of the word pro-China.

AIDING A MILITARY DICTATORSHIP.

In financially supporting the Chinese Government at present we are aiding and abetting the Japanese in their effort to create a pro-Japanese military dictatorship that will be anti-Chinese and anti-Great Britain, America and France. In rendering this support we are doing serious damage to the Chinese people and to ourselves as well as to Japan. We must face the present issue squarely, and bend our energy in the right direction. We must see to it that militarism in China is crushed, and that civil government is restored. We must mend our ways in dealing with China, and in so doing we can bring sufficient pressure upon Japan to mend her policy.

Our interest in China should be more than a mere interest that we have in the dollars that we make in China, but taking it that we are bent upon making dollars the primary object of our residence in this country, it would be well for us to be a little less greedy, and not, by our policy towards China to-day, ruin the chances of the next generation of British, Americans and French to make dollars here.

THE ONLY TRUE GOVERNMENT.

There is no need of our trying to argue against the fact that a strong Chinese Government is the best security that we have for the future of a great foreign trade. It is just this kind of a government that we should seek to bring into

being. In our efforts to create a stable Chinese Government, it is not possible for Great Britain, America, France and Japan to work harmoniously together!

If it is our idea that the recently negotiated £5,000,000 loan will be of benefit to us simply because the Chinese officials will share the spoils with us, and not give all the concessions to Japan, then we are mistaken. It cannot be that we would desire a military dictatorship in this country that would wring from the Chinese people their rights to be sold to us. We do not desire a Chinese Government that is pro-Japanese, pro-French, pro-British or pro-American, we want and must have a pro-Chinese Government. Anything that the Chinese Government may do to benefit the people of China cannot be considered by us as a menace to our interests. Whatever the Chinese do to improve China is a blessing to us—dollar makers and all.

The battleship Tosa, the keel of which has just been laid at Nagasaki, will take a leading place in power and armament. The vessel will be of 40,000 tons displacement, and carry ten 16 in. guns. It is expected that the Tosa will be launched in 1922.

It is reported that a deputation representing the Vancouver Board of Trade, has decided to visit the Far East within the coming spring. The party are booked to leave Vancouver by one of the Empress steamers on April 8. They will remain some time in Japan, and expect to reach Shanghai early in May, and will eventually proceed to Hongkong and Manila, returning to Canada by way of Honolulu. This trip of investigation into trade conditions in China and Japan, is partly the outcome of representation made to the Vancouver Board of Trade by the Canadian Trade Commissioner, Dr. J. W. Ross, during the latter's visit to Vancouver in July last.

ONE of those tales of crime and despair which every now and again occur among the Chinese, comes from the French Concession. A man whose sole possession seemed to be a thoroughly bad police record, presented himself this week at the house of an old sweetheart in Rue de Saigon. It does not appear to have been affection so much as the hope of money which prompted his return, but as things transpired there was neither for him. Not only did the lady decline to advance any silver, but the wretched man found that another lover had been installed. The combination of circumstances was too much for him, so fetching a blow at his own throat with a knife, he thought to put an end to life. In this he was unsuccessful, for although he gave himself a serious enough wound, it was by no means fatal. Since then he has appeared at the French Mixed Court where, in expelling him from the Concession, the court invited him to leave his old sweetheart severely alone for the future.

OPEN LETTER TO YOUNG CHINA

Other Side of Issues with Japan

We have been asked to publish the following letter. While accepting no responsibility for the opinions expressed we print it on the general principle of the advantage of hearing the other side. Brothers,

I have been watching your activities carefully since the time you organized the Students' Union and have ever sympathized with you in your zeal to ameliorate your nation. Nothing can be more laudable and nothing can bring greater credit to you than your unselfish zeal for your fatherland and to-day the world knows that though the old China is still slumbering under the narcotic influence of lethargy, conservatism and selfishness, you are awake and serious. Others may think that students must not take part in politics but my own experience in different countries of the world informs me that there comes a time in the history of a nation when young men sacrificing their self-interests devote themselves whole-heartedly to the regeneration of their nation. Young Italy was responsible for the deliverance of the land of Dante from the hands of the Austrians and Mazzini and Garibaldi were the products of the young Italy. Very recently Turkey has been saved by the Young Turks who deposing the despotic Sultan Abdul Hamid in 1908 abolished conservatism and gave a constitution to Turkey, making education compulsory.

I am the more interested in you as you are the sons of Asia, the cradle of humanity, the mother of all the religious prophets, the birth-place of civilization and the eternal home of sages and savants. Europe is only a colony of Asia and the last Great War has established that the European civilization is wanting in something which gives stability to human ideals.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH.

This is the era of reconstruction and you see unrest all over the world which shows that the conditions require readjustment and the old order must give place to a new one. The struggle between labour and capital is only one of the phases of the coming readjustment and Bolshevism with its peculiar charm is only a passing condition. Hitherto a minority of intriguing persons has been ruling the world in an amazing fashion, though there has been a ray of light in Britain and the U.S.A. in the form of democracy, but it has been too feeble to illuminate the dark corners of the world. Now either Love must rule and justice dominate or the present race will be winned out. Racial hatred is the worst spiritual disease and so long as it rules there can be no permanent peace. The peace of Paris will only be a truce, a period to prepare for a more titanic manslaughter

unless the nations recognize the need for universal equality and the sinking of colour or race prejudice. But a beginning has been made in the right direction and the nations that were enemies have been thrown by the Great War into large groupings. Self-interest has been exalted as it was a step towards escape from the little self, and towards the ultimate realization of the Great Self of Humanity, "Man, one immortal soul of many a soul," as Shelley sang, a soul too big, too splendid, to be fully expressed through any smaller instrument than a united human comradeship.

20TH CENTURY PATRIOTISM.

You claim to be patriots because patriotism is the chief means of saving one's country. But in the 20th century patriotism must carry with it the seeds of universal brotherhood, universal peace. Remember, my brothers, patriotism is no licence for sedition, disloyalty, riot, rebellion, or bloodshed. You cannot be said to be patriotic if you feel for China and not for India, Japan or England. Your movements hitherto have been negative and destructive. Reflect for a moment what you have done up to this time. You reposed your faith in Wilson instead of reposing it in yourselves and you forgot that you are the architects of your destiny. But it all proved a vacant dream. You organized the boycott movement against Japan and thereby poisoned the hearts of your countrymen against your neighbour. You have propagated hatred and created bad blood. You have put yourselves under the guidance of some well-meaning foreigners who are exploiting you for their own benefit. Instead of using your own brains you have become a tool in the hands of others. Do you know that nations are made by themselves?

THE WORLD TENDENCY TO-DAY.

In the course of the Italian Revolution when Mazzini returned from England the first advice he gave to his compatriots was to ask King Ferdinand of Sicily, who was helping Italy against Austria, to withdraw to his own country with his troops. Instead of being reformers you have become missionaries of hatred, riot and disturbances. The world tendency to-day is towards peace but you are moving contrary to it. Had you applied your energy to the cause of education or industrial development or reforms in your politics, you would have gained something. I may assure you that your reliance on the League of Nations will prove of little use to you in the long run. Japan is not your enemy. But you yourselves are your enemies. Why blame poor Japan alone? Learn a lesson from Great Britain. Has she not sunk all her differences with France and America and shaken hands with them because the world tendency demanded it? The Georgians and the Turks who were so bitter against each other are now friends. If you have a good government and your nation literate, you can do a

lot. The Shantung question is an insignificant question and judging from the recent utterances of Viscount Uchida, Japan is quite willing to return it to China. But you seem to be bent on keeping the gulf between China and Japan widened.

LESSONS FROM JAPAN.

What a pity that you are content with hating Japan instead of learning lessons by her example. No power in the world can prevent you from making your country powerful, but you stand in your own way. How long, my brothers, can you go on deceiving yourselves? Wake up, wake up to the situation and give a right direction to your energies subordinating your zeal to reason. Find out what you actually need and who can be your friends. Oppose Japan by all means if she interferes with your nation unnecessarily, but this is not the only thing to be done. There are many more serious issues awaiting your attention and you must not neglect them. The true statesmanship means that you must make your enemies serve your cause. Supposing Japan is your enemy, can you not as disciples of the great sages like Confucius and Mencius exert your influence to make Japan friends with you? You see a new awakening in Japan to-day and this is the chance for you. Take advantage of it and expose the wrong policy of Japan to young Japan showing them the great danger their nation will be running into if they do not adopt a right policy toward China.

As a neutral but deeply interested in your welfare as my neighbour because much of the future of my country depends on China having a good government. I have ventured to put the above facts before you which will, I hope, receive your earnest consideration and you will revise your policy under the light of these facts.

I am, etc.

H. P. SHASTRI.

Shanghai, Feb. 24.

It is understood that the Wuchang mint is coining silver dollars showing the head of the late ex-president Feng Kuo-chang. This is being carried out in accordance with orders from the Central Government to commemorate the deceased's good works.

THREE new machines are shortly to be installed in the Hankow paper Mill at Seven Mile Creek, the cost to the Financial Department being \$50,000. Two foreign engineers have been engaged to run the machines. The Wuchang paper mill is to be turned into a silk filature.

A merchant has applied to the Canton authorities for the monopoly to operate the San Pui-lottery for a term of three years. He is willing to pay \$2,000,000 per annum for the concession. He also offers to pay an additional sum of \$800,000 to the authorities for military and other expenses.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN ENGLAND

A Retrospect and Some Suggestions

By M. T. Z. Tyau, LL.D. (London)

Lecturer on International Law and Political Science, Tsing Hua College, Peking; formerly Founder and Editor of "The Peking Leader," Peking; Quain Prizeman in International Law, University of London, 1914-1916; Honorary Member of the Grotius Society, London; Author of "The Legal Obligations arising out of Treaty Relations between China and Other States," "China's New Constitution and International Problems;" Editor of "China in 1918;" and Author of "London Through Chinese Eyes" (in the press), etc.,

Some days ago there was published the following Reuter's telegram:—

London, Feb. 6.—The "Times," in a leader, draws attention to the importance of recognizing the commercial value of providing educational facilities to foreign students. It points out that the United States is doing its utmost to attract students. The latest figures are that there are in China, seventeen hundred graduates of American universities, against four hundred holding British degrees. It emphasizes that the Chinese student who has been educated in England is the greatest commercial asset we possess in China.

This is a significant expression of opinion, coming as it does from "The Thunderer." And we, for one, are most glad to see it. During our student days in London we had frequent occasions to engage in friendly argument with this redoubtable champion of conservative British opinion, but we have always found it frank and sincere. To be sure, the "Times" has not always been in sympathy with China's aspirations, but very often it has not hesitated to uplift its powerful voice in support of some of this Republic's rightful claims. And we well remember how it also helped to bring about the speedy cessation of the Indian opium traffic in this country. Surely in this advocacy of greater facilities for Chinese to study in the United Kingdom, it is uttering a right word in the right place and in the right time, especially as thanks to the encouragement of the French authorities, five or six thousand Chinese students will be educated in France during the next two years.

Before we proceed to offer a few suggestions as to how to promote a greater educational as well as commercial alliance between Great Britain and China, we will take a retrospect of Chinese students in the United Kingdom.

18TH CENTURY PIONEERS.

It is difficult to say exactly when such Chinese first set foot on English soil. For example, it is surprising to note that as early as the eighties of the 18th century two Chinese students appeared in Paris: they studied under Turgot, the celebrated French economist and statesman, who befriended them and wrote his well-known "Essai sur la Formation et la Distribution des Richesses" especially for them. However, it seems that about the time of the famous Chefoo Convention between China and Great Britain over the Margary incident—namely, 1876, the beginning of Emperor Kuang

Hsu's reign—48 students began to arrive in Europe from the Foochow Arsenal to study navigation and shipbuilding. Some went to France, two to Germany, but the majority landed in England. Since then, of course, this stream of migration has flowed steadily and, as the above Reuter's message tells us, four hundred have returned holding British degrees.

SOME FAMOUS NAMES.

If one were to name the British returned students who have made good for themselves and their country, one could easily set down the following:—

(1) Dr. Wu T'ing-fang, the veteran diplomat, formerly Foreign Minister and Acting Premier, now Foreign Minister of the Canton Military Government. He studied law in Lincoln's Inn and became, in 1876, the first Chinese barrister. While in Washington as Chinese Minister for at least three terms, he was lionized everywhere as the witty diplomat, and before he returned to China was prevailed upon to write for an American publisher his "America Through the Eyes of An Oriental Diplomat."

(2) Admiral Sir Sah Chen-ping, the present Minister of Navy in Peking, one of the Japanese Admiral Togo's contemporaries in Greenwich. China's foremost sailor, he was knighted by the British Government when he accompanied Prince Tsai Hsun to attend King George's coronation in 1910.

(3) Sir Chih-ch'en Lo Feng-luh, the Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James's from 1896-1901. No less eminent an authority than Sir Valentine Chirol, formerly Foreign Editor of the London "Times" has said that China's most accomplished Minister in London was perhaps a better Chaucerian scholar than many an Englishman.

(4) Dr. Yen Fuh, the famous translator of Spencer's Darwin's. Huxley's and other philosophical works.

(5) Dr. Wu Lien-teh (better known in the Straits Settlements as G. L. Tuck). Chairman of the 1910-1911 International Plague Conference (Mukden), and now Chief of the North Manchurian Plague Prevention Service.

(6) Dr. Lim Boon-keng, Chinese member of the Legislative Council in Singapore. When acting as medical advisor to the Ministry of Interior just before the Revolution of 1911, he attended as China's representative both the International Hygienic Exhibition at Dresden

and the first Universal Races Congress, London, 1911.

FROM THE YOUNGER GENERATION.

With the exception of Dr. Wu Lien-teh, the other five, above-mentioned belong to the older generation and Sir Chih-ch'en Lo Feng-luh, for example, died some years ago. Among those of the younger generation we may mention the following:—

(7) Dr. Wang Ch'ung-hui, formerly Minister of Justice in the first Republican Cabinet. A Doctor of Civil Law of Yale University, he is now the Chairman of the Law Codification Commission which recently completed the revised draft of China's New Criminal Code.

(8) Dr. C. C. Wu, the distinguished son of Dr. Wu T'ing-fang. The proud winner of the Inns of Court Barristers Examinations' First Prize of Three Hundred Guineas, he is assisting his father in Canton and was one of China's delegates at the Paris Peace Conference last year.

(9) Dr. Philip K. C. Tyau, Acting Councillor of the Peking Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Acknowledged as the most popular member of the Waichiaopu among the Foreign Legations in the Capital, he is the tennis champion of all North China, having played as one of the tennis team of Cambridge University.

(10) Dr. S. P. Ch'en, Medical Director of the Peking Central Hospital and Isolation Hospital. He distinguished himself especially in the recent Shansi plague epidemic.

MEN OF MANY AIMS.

Before the War there were over 350 Chinese students in British institutions: since then, of course, the total has fallen to about 200. At the end of 1916 there were 292 students hailing from 15 provinces in China. Of these 78 were supported by the Government and 214 were private students. These were scattered in 16 different centres. London, of course, claimed the most, namely 116; Edinburgh came next with 37; then Glasgow with 25; then Cambridge and Birmingham, each with 18; then Newcastle with 15 and Aberdeen with 12, etc. etc. And as showing the kind of studies Chinese students are taking up, the above 292 may be classified as follows:—

Agriculture	3
Architecture	1
Arts	7
Chemistry	10
Commerce	6
Engineering	42
Flying	4
Geology	1
Law and Economics	47
Leather Industries	1
Medicine	50
Metallurgy	6
Military Science	2
Mining	22
Natural Science	8
Naval Architecture	5
Nursing	4
Preparatory	67
Sociology	2
Wireless Telegraphy	2

Total 292

So much for a retrospect. Now for a few suggestions as to ways and means for the promotion of this Anglo-Chinese educational as well as commercial alliance.

WORKING ONE'S WAY THROUGH.

In the first place, both the American and French "working one's way through college" methods should be encouraged in the British educational system. As is well known, whoever has a pair of willing hands and a clear head can always find opportunities to work his way through an American college, and now there are hundreds of Chinese going to France to study half day and work half day. But in England higher education is primarily for the rich and well-to-do. England is not the United States, where "a man's a man for a' that and a' that"—where men are self-made, not born with a silver spoon in their mouths. Consequently, when a Chinese student's finances suddenly run short—the number of private-support students is always greater than that of Government-support scholars—he is left in the lurch. He may be able to borrow once in a while from other Chinese friends, but more often than not his friends get up a charitable collection and send him home by the first boat. In this way many an otherwise promising student has been stranded and compelled to leave his studies unfinished.

THE NOBILITY OF LABOUR.

Now there would not have been any of such tragedies if either the American or the French system could be invoked. To be sure, the clever ones could write for the papers and periodicals, but not every foreign student in England is fortunate enough to get the necessary introduction and thus be able to earn a few guineas as extra pocket money. Even if occasionally a good article succeeds in getting accepted, the encouragement would generally come after numerous disappointments, and very few students can be persuaded to bank their hopes on such a mainstay.

On the other hand, the nobility of labour should be encouraged, and no doubt such encouragement as well as respect will be accorded, now that the nation is settling down to the great task of reconstruction after the war. If so, there ought to be no difficulty whatsoever in providing the necessary opportunities as helps to the Chinese students. For example, a few Chinese engineering students obtained work and experience during the War in some of the British workshops and munition plants; and on being paid for their services they had also to take out insurance cards. Similarly, many Chinese medics were in great demand when, with the departure of English doctors to the Front, there was a shortage of medical men to carry on the work of the various hospitals. In the case of France those who work half day will be employed in factories and workshops, etc.; so some similar arrangements may also be instituted in Great Britain for the benefit of Chinese students.

EDUCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Such financial support being available, more Chinese would be attracted to go to study in the British Isles, for then the chances of being stranded would be proportionately lessened. Secondly, educational scholarships may very well be offered to Chinese students seeking to complete their studies in England, similar to those offered to Chinese boys and girls in American institutions. We do not mean here prizes and exhibitions or fellowships, some of which have already been awarded to Chinese in recognition of their excellent scholarship, etc. But we mean an annual subsidy of £100 to £200 to finance a promising Chinese lad through college for one or two or more years. An investment like this will not actually amount to much, and of course the number of such scholarships can be increased or reduced from time to time, but a Chinese so educated is certainly the best commercial asset Great Britain will ever possess in this country. Such scholarships or grants may come out of the reported waiver of the British share of the Boxer Indemnity or be voted by the British Chambers of Commerce and Government, or else endowed by the British universities themselves.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

Thirdly, the British public should take more interest in the Chinese studying in their midst, considering that British commerce still occupies the lion's share of China's foreign trade. To show such genuine interest the reported waiver of the British share of the Boxer indemnity should be officially confirmed, for that fund alone will be tremendously useful in this particular direction. Of course the British Government need or need not suggest the establishment of another Tsing Hua College to prepare students to go to study in England, but to whatever direct educational use the money may be applied, to provide educational facilities for Chinese students will constitute another powerful link in forging the chain of Anglo-Chinese educational as well as commercial alliance.

MORE SYMPATHY NEEDED.

Fourthly and lastly, as another expression of British interest in Chinese students, greater sympathy should be shown towards the lot of Chinese already in the British Isles. As we have attempted to show in our "London Through Chinese Eyes," which will soon be ready for sale in London, and the Far East, etc., and will contain a Preface by the Rt. Hon. Sir John Jordan, the retiring British Minister, the present or rather pre-war agencies for the promotion of friendly relationships between the two peoples are either insufficient or inefficient to accomplish their laudable objects. There is for example, the Anglo-Chinese Friendship Bureau, started in 1913, with Lord Bryce as its president; but owing to inadequate support, financial and otherwise, it was suspended soon after the outbreak of the War. This

commendable agency should at once be put on its feet again and its sphere of usefulness considerably extended, so as to put all similar organizations on a more co-operative and therefore more efficient basis.

THE STAND-OFF MANNER.

Above all, the alleged English spirit of superior patronage and snobbishness should be banished once and for all from all intercourse with Chinese students. The Chinese, despite their nonchalant, immobile exterior, are extremely sensitive, and although those of us who know the peculiar characteristics of John Bull may be wiser in the matter, yet many will rebel against what they mistake as British snobbishness. For they say: If you consider such sympathy in the form of social parties, teas and dinners, etc., as charity for the friendless Chinese, then please keep your charity for your own folks." What they want is genuine not lip-service sympathy, and accustomed as are the Chinese to show strangers disinterested hospitality with no thought whatsoever of being requited, they will soon distinguish the false from the true. And once such sincerity and friendliness have been cemented, the educational as well as commercial alliance of the two peoples will soon become an accomplished fact. Thus, as has been well said by a British returned student, "through the comradeship of their students the two countries—one a Republic and the other a crowned one—working hand in hand with harmony and concord, will bring in an entirely new chapter in Far Eastern politics."

A motor bus service has been successfully organized between Tientsin and a point half way to Taku.

THE Trustees of the Lok Yew estate, Singapore, are making an annual contribution of \$10,000 for five years to Raffles College. Donations of \$35,000 from the Mohammedan community and \$25,000 from United Engineers have also been received.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equaled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other impure condition of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, whereforever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pain and swelling of the joints, blood poison, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck; it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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The latest discovery of modern times for premature decay or deficiency of vital forces. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigor to those who seemed played out, used up and valueless.

Send stamp addressed envelope for Free Booklet or P.O. 28 for Trial Bottle of either remedy to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit, do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO to avoid disappointment. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

SOLD BY BOOT'S CASH CHEMISTS.

BOOK REVIEWS

"RAMSEY MILHOLLAND" by Booth Tarkington (Hodder & Stoughton).

Ramsey Milholland is a boy, a very ordinary boy—a very natural boy and withal a very dull boy. The book is the story of his school and college days in America (he is an American boy) dealing principally with his hatred for an extraordinary unnatural and priggish girl who rejoices in the name of Dora Yocum. Incidentally, of course, the hatred changes to something not altogether unlike love at the end of the book but why it should have done so is not by any means clear. To those who have been educated at a co-educational high school and State university in America, the book will doubtless prove interesting reading owing to its associations, but we must promptly admit that we expected a better story from the talented author of *Monsieur Beaucaire*.

"GOOD SPORTS" by Olive Higgins Prouty (Frederick A. Stokes Co.)

Miss Prouty is to be congratulated upon a collection of most excellent stories—when all are good it is difficult to single any particular ones out for special praise—but "Why" and "Broken Ribs" are the two we like best. "Why" is the story of a girl who wished to do something to justify her existence and she finds the way through the medium of the great war—she had thought she was useless—how she found her usefulness and in doing so made the great sacrifice is simply and touchingly told and the story leaves one the better for reading it. All the stories are records of good sportsmanship not perhaps in the way to which the term is usually applied but it is brought home to one that the running track, the river, the boxing ring, etc. are not the only places where the opportunity for good sportsmanship occurs and the authoress shows us convincingly that there are many other phases of life where a good sportsman or good sportswoman can prove themselves. Altogether the characters in the volume are a charming collection of "Good Sports."

"GOLDEN DICKY" by Marshall Saunders (Frederick A. Stokes Co.) New York.

To all bird lovers this will make a welcome addition to the bookshelf—the author writes with a sympathetic knowledge of his subject and leaves no doubt that he is well up in bird lore. Books purporting to be written by birds or animals require to be very well done or they are better not done at all—When we say that Mr. Saunders' book is worthy to rank with that very old favourite "Black Beauty" we feel there should be very little doubt left in the minds of possible readers as to whether to read it or not. "Golden Dicky" is a "Canary" and he tells the story of his life and in doing so brings in all manner of fascinating bird and animal friends.

"NUT BROWN MAID AND NUT BROWN MARE" by G. A. Hales (Hodder & Stoughton).

We have two faults to find with this book of Mr. Hales—to take the more serious first it ends too abruptly and we are done out of what would have been a great battle between Jack Chesney and Jack Johnson—the second fault is that in Mr. Hales' hands the doping of racehorses and jockeys becomes a matter of every day occurrence and consummate ease and this we do not believe to be the case—a little less of the doping business would have improved the book. The hero is Jack Chesney who makes up his mind, on seeing Jim Jeffries beaten at Reno by Jack Johnson, to train himself as a professional boxer and wrest the title from the black. He becomes the "White Hope" and everything points to there being a description of his contest for the world's championship and we confess to a keen disappointment when the story ends with the outbreak of the Great War before the fight takes place—however, the book is full of stirring descriptions of fights in which the hero sometimes is defeated through the machinations of the villain—Mr. Hales is certainly very much at home with his subject and it is a long time since we read such really alive accounts of boxing bouts—the female interest is well sustained by the presence of two beautiful girls each of whom is in love with the hero and one is left to understand that the charming unsophisticated country girl is the winner though there are no marriage bells to advertise the fact, once taken up the book is hard to put down—Our advice is "read it."

Pidgin English

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. A. P. Hill and C. B. Weiss, who are author and artist respectively, a copy of their work entitled "Broken China" a delightful little brochure of some 80 odd pages dealing with "pidgin" English, consisting of a foreword dealing with the history and construction of "pidgin," a vocabulary containing a large number of terms used in every-day life as a medium of conversation between foreigners and Chinese with imperfect knowledge of English and a small English vocabulary with "pidgin" English equivalents. The book creates a feeling of surprise that there is, after all, so much to be known about "pidgin" English, for it is one of those things into which a foreigner who stays any length of time in China gently drifts until it comes as something for wonder that he speaks "pidgin" as if to the manner born.

It is not a pleasant language, when everything in its favour is taken into consideration; it is uncouth in sound, clumsy in construction and utterly incapable of conveying any fine shades of meaning, but it has served its purpose in the past and may very well do so for many years to come, though it is to be hoped that with educational progress in China the days

are not too far distant when it will only be retained in books as a memento of the days when the foreigner was either too lazy or too afraid to tackle the native tongue. We have heard two Chinese from widely separated parts of the country talking together in "pidgin" and it served, we have used it ourselves with varying success; but nevertheless it can honestly be said that the polyglot conglomeration of frequently contorted words is no real language which deserved to last. Its only excuse has been convenience.

The vocabulary is interesting in the extreme. The author has been careful enough to take nothing for granted and has explained the meanings of many terms which the average foreigner uses with some approach to correctness but without a solid appreciation of the ideas they are meant to convey. The style in which all this information is given is admirable and should prove of interest even to the "old hands."

The school of foreign languages at Tokio is resuming its Korean course, and a Colonization course is to be started at the same time.

SIR Frank Sweettenham, speaking at the Straits Dinner paid a striking compliment to the Chinese. "I have," he said, "already put on record my opinion that the Chinese laid the foundations of the prosperity of the Malay States, and they have continued to do so, although not to the same extent, because my own countrymen have, at the ninth or tenth or eleventh hour, come in to show them something they did not understand, and that is planting on a very large scale. I feel that the Chinese are also responsible to a very large extent for the position which the Colony holds to-day, and what I have put on record I adhere to. No words could be said that are too strong to show the great intelligence and enterprise of the Chinese in the Colony and in the Federated Malay States.—(Applause)."

A Japanese contributor to the "Japan Advertiser" has the following note on the forgotten arts of his country: All the polite arts and accomplishments are in a bad way. How many Middle School boys of to-day know how to drink tea in the forms of the tea ceremony? Flower arrangement is being fast forgotten. Versification which once was one of the commonest acquirements of youth is a hopeless mystery to the people of Taisho. The word politeness is not to be found in their lexicon. When at home they read cheap story-magazines, and when going out they put themselves at the tender mercies of jammed tramcars. So they wax ever more dwarfed and penguin-footed both physically and mentally. And the love of nature, of art and poetry, which was such a distinguished characteristic of the Yamato race is being quickly replaced by the love of money and accumulation."

VOLUNTEERING IN THE SIXTIES

A Recruiting Committee

Below will be found further extracts from old Volunteer records which, as has been previously announced, have been kindly placed at our disposal by a former member of the Light Horse.

An important part of the records refers to a matter of grave importance to the Volunteers of the day, in fact to the whole community, coming as it did at the time when the British troops had been ordered to evacuate Shanghai. As will be seen from the extracts published below, enthusiasm for the Volunteers had fallen off, and after an unsuccessful attempt by a recruiting committee to bring the strength of the Corps up to reasonable proportions, liquidation had to be resolved upon, at a time when a claim for Tls. 11,000 was outstanding.

REORGANIZATION.

An undated report is found as to the state of affairs in the Corps generally. It is apparently of the year 1864, and in the records before us is the first indication that all was not well. It states that proficiency in drill is far from satisfactory, recommends the creation of a volunteer club, and considers that in the different parts in China and Japan, volunteers from other parts might be enrolled as "casual" members and be allowed the privilege of falling in and drilling with companies and battalions assembled for exercises. It considered that the charges for the use of the Rhenish Band were too heavy for the Corps to meet, and recommends the creation of a purely volunteer band, say, of drums and fifes. Its suggestion for a future establishment is as follows:—

	Men.
Cavalry, 1 Troop	50
Artillery, 1 battery or company	75
Engineers, a skeleton company	25
Rifles, 4 companies	300
	450

RECRUITING CAMPAIGN.

The belief that this report is of the year 1864 is supported by another report of the same year which seems to follow it in chronological order. Dated December 19, 1864, it is a private report drawn up by the S.V.C. Recruiting Committee and addressed to Mr. R. C. Antrobus, commanding officer. It is as follows:—

Sir, In accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps on the 29th ult. by which we were appointed to act as a recruiting committee, we have now the honour to submit the following report of our proceedings:—

Having carefully gone through the muster roll with a view of arriving at the then effective strength of the Corps, we found that we could only count on 72 members as likely to attend parades re-

gularly provided the Corps were resuscitated.

Thirty-one members we could only class as doubtful and in the absence of any report from the sergeants we determined to canvass them afresh.

The remaining members on the muster roll handed to us had either resigned or left Shanghai.

Guided by these data we at once set to work recruiting as instructed, dividing the Settlement into four districts for the purpose of doing so more thoroughly.

The difficulties we had to contend with at first were numerous, many of those we were most anxious to enlist, viz., old members of our own or other corps refusing point blank to join on account of the meagre attendance at our parades and of the lax manner in which our drills have of late been conducted.

Acting on our own responsibility we promised on behalf of the Corps and its officers an entirely new order of things, urging the advantage the Corps must derive from the appointment of so able an adjutant as Mr. R. F. Gould and the renewed spirit which would doubtless result from the formation of two or more companies.

NOW OR NEVER.

Having by the use of the above and other arguments induced a certain number to enlist, we found our principal difficulty overcome, and we have with pleasure to report an evident reaction manifest by the willingness with which our endeavours have latterly been met.

The number of recruits who have enlisted up to the present date is 123, exclusive of 26 honorary members.

The following return will inform you of the present strength of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, inclusive of the recent recruits referred to above:—

OLD MEMBERS OF S.V.C.	
Effectives as per old muster roll	59
Remaining from old Custom House Company	13
Honorary members—no return	—
Total effectives	72
RECRUITS.	
Effectives	91
Effectives who have joined for service if Rangers are disbanded	10
Doubtful members who have rejoined	23
Total effectives	195
Honorary members as per additional muster roll (non-effectives)	26
Total enrolled strength	221

In addition to the above numbers we can safely count upon 15 or 20 recruits who are unwilling to enrol themselves until they can receive a certified copy of the rules of the Corps and be assured that the present impulse to the Volunteer movement is not merely temporary.

We can thus reckon on a total enrolled strength of over 200 rank and file. Of this number there are, of course, many who can only be looked on as lukewarm, though we trust that they will eventually turn out good volunteers. We

must also allow for a certain number of absentees and we are consequently of opinion that though the numbers reported above would seem to justify the formation of three strong companies, two companies only should be organized at present.

A NEW ORDER PROMISED.

Having now laid before you the results of our work as a recruiting committee, we trust, Sir, that we shall be pardoned if we venture to exceed our instructions somewhat and bring to your notice certain impressions gathered during the performance of the duties entrusted to us.

A conviction has been forced upon us which is but too generally shared by the community, that, if the present effort to revive the Corps fail, all hope of keeping up a volunteer force in Shanghai must be abandoned.

We are certain that there is quite sufficient spirit available for the formation of a most efficient corps, if properly fostered, and we would beg of you to impress most strongly on the officers about to be elected the necessity of using their utmost endeavours to prevent so laudable an institution from falling to the ground.

Many of the recruits again are most anxious for private drills in order that they may attend parades without loss of time, and we would respectfully suggest that the sergeants and the corporals of the Corps be expected to afford any reasonable amount of instruction to the privates of their respective sections. Many old members of the Corps would, we feel certain, gladly assist them in the execution of this duty.

The Liquidation

In the previous series of extracts we gave the report of the recruiting committee which seemed to hold out hopes of continued life for the Volunteer Corps if not a new wave of prosperity. That these hopes were not justified will be seen from the following, and interwoven with the narrative of the liquidation, will appear references to the debt of the Corps.

It will be interesting first of all to mention the accounts of the Corps for 1864. These show a total expenditure of Tls. 3,321.30, and there was a balance due to the treasurer on the year's working of Tls. 676.84. A volunteer ball had been held this year, resulting in a loss of Tls. 902.94, which seems to have been made up by Mr. Antrobus the commandant.

The Corps was already financially out of its depth, for bearing the date 1865 is a very weather beaten letter, partially obliterated, which must have disturbed the honorary treasurer's sleep for many a night. It seems to have been written by Dent & Co., and where decipherable asks whether, as Mr. Antrobus was going home, any steps had been taken to liquidate the debt of over Tls. 11,000 owed by the Volunteer Corps to "our Mr. Edward Webb." The letter suggested the appointment of a committee to go into the matter.

THE Tls. 11,000 DEBT.

A copy has been saved of the reply to this communication, and it takes the following form:—

Shanghai, Oct. 29, 1866.

To E. WEBB, Esq.

Sir,—In consequence of a resolution passed at an extraordinary meeting of the Volunteers, I have been desired by the Commandant to write to you with reference to your claim on the Corps. You are aware that some time back the Corps acknowledged their indebtedness as a Corps, although none of them felt called upon or justified in admitting a personal liability in respect of it. Indeed with a few exceptions the members of the present Corps were strangers to it at the time the debt was incurred, most of the old volunteers having left Shanghai. Under these circumstances I write to you desiring to know what course you desire to adopt. The property of the Corps consists of a stand of long Enfield rifles now very much worn. I am sorry to observe further that the Corps is indebted to some trades people in London for uniforms, cloth, etc., etc., ordered by Mr. Antrobus. Some of the goods are about to be returned. With reference to income, this depends entirely on the annual payments of Tls. 10 each by the members of which there are some 75 enrolled, and against this revenue or income there is the payment made to the armourer for the care of the arms, for ammunition at drill and for a few other incidental expenses. There is every probability for the future that by a strict economy the Corps will keep out of debt, but it will not certainly do more. I have felt it right to be thus frank with you; an appeal has been made to the public of Shanghai to relieve the Corps of your debt by paying it, but it has not been responded to and the Corps is therefore financially speaking powerless.

THE LAST STRAW.

It is probable that this debt was the straw which broke the back of the Volunteers, for although vague references to the claim again occur, the next documents of interest are those dealing with the liquidation of the Corps.

Here are the minutes of a committee meeting of July 24, 1867:—

At a meeting of the committee appointed to liquidate the affairs of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps held at the residence of Mr. Kidner (the musketry instructor) on July 24, 1867, present Messrs. Gibb, Milson and Kidner, it was resolved:—

1. That an advertisement be inserted in the daily papers asking for all claims on the Corps and notifying that the arrears of subscriptions and also the arms and other property of the Corps be collected at once.

2. That musters of the various articles to be disposed of be submitted to the agent of the Chinese government with a view to the purchase of the same by H.E. the Taotai.

3. That the committee confer with Mr. Groom as to the advisability of sending the old uniforms and accoutrements to Japan for sale.

4. That Messrs. McCalman and Corner (?) be asked to continue their valuable services as Treasurer and Quartermaster during the liquidation, and that John Billin, now in the employ of the Dramatic Club be employed at a salary not exceeding \$20 per month to assist Mr. Corner in the collection of the arms and other property of the Corps, provided that the consent of the Hon. Secy. to the Dramatic Club can be obtained to the proposal.

CONCLUDING PAGES.

Finally there are the minutes of another meeting of July 29 which, however, add very little to our information. There are one or two resignations from the Committee, and Mr. Webb's claim again crops up:—"A letter was read from Mr. Hansen referring to Mr. Webb's claim on the property of the Corps, and requesting that the proceeds of any sale be reserved until the matter has been decided by the meeting to be held on September 30. It was resolved to continue the collection of money and to pay accounts as first determined."

There the records end, and we are left without the description of the final act in what looked like becoming a first class tragedy.

Doubtless mistakes have crept in our reproduction of these records, especially where proper names are concerned, for in many cases the writing is only just decipherable. In such cases we offer our apologies to the descendants of these men who waged such a notable struggle for the welfare of the Volunteers.

In order to accommodate the increasing number of visitors from abroad, two of the leading shipping companies of Japan are combining for the erection of large modern hotel near Tokio railway station. The joint capital is said to be Y.5,000,000, and the hotel is being designed to accommodate 1,000 guests.

A RECORD OF EXCHANGE.

A Complete Record of Bar Silver and Exchange Quotations for the last 28 years.

"This little book will be found very useful by merchants and by everyone interested in the trade of China, and particularly by bankers, who will find information here at a glance, etc."—From Preface by Mr. A. G. Stephen.

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MY LITTLE WOODEN HUT

Evidence Summed Up

The article which appeared in our columns some little time ago entitled "My Little Wooden Hut" has called forth a great deal of comment, both adverse and favourable, in regard to the employment of ready made wooden houses as a means of solving the local housing problem. Very much data has been submitted to us and the following résumé of the subject has been compiled in the light of these further facts.

As stated in the original article, the principal drawback to the building of such houses here lies in the By-laws of the Municipal Council, and this—unless sufficient interest were aroused to bring about amendments—renders their utilization within the settlement impossible. There are, however, many convenient plots lying just without the bounds which are quite as near the centre of the town as many sites within the settlement, and where, of course, such legal objections cannot be offered. To such places, to the outports, to sea-side resorts and to summer country establishments the sectional wooden house would seem to be particularly applicable; as also, in a smaller way, it might well be used in meeting the great deficiency of garages and outbuildings.

CLIMATE NO IMPEDIMENT.

It, therefore, only remains to us to answer the few other objections raised by various correspondents. First, much doubt has been expressed as to the suitability of wooden structures to the local climatic conditions. This we think can fully be answered by quoting the words of a Vancouver correspondent to "The Times," writing upon the same subject as applied to the housing question at Home. He says:—

"There has been some surprise at the apparently strong prejudice which exists in England against this form of dwelling. It has been objected that wooden houses are not suitable to England owing to the dampness of the climate. The rainfall of Vancouver is approximately 55in. a year, of Victoria about 32in., and of Prince Rupert 100in. per year. Vancouver is a city of over 100,000 people, and 95 per cent. of the residences are built entirely of wood, with, of course, concrete or brick foundations and chimneys. The roofs are of cedar shingles, stained with material which contains a large proportion of preservative. With proper care as to painting and repairs, these houses last at least 30 years, and give the maximum of comfort and warmth."

In addition we might call attention to the testimony to the weathering qualities of timber as given by our own correspondent at Weihaiwei and published by us yesterday.

Another correspondent—who, by the way, remarks upon the popular error of describing Douglas Fir as "Oregon Pine"—informs us that the supply of sectional houses is not adequate for Victoria and Vancouver, let alone for exporting

to China. This statement, we believe, is open to controversy; but, even should it prove correct, we would point out that Canada is by no means the only country which manufactures ready made houses.

A TIP FROM RUSSIA.

Finally, many critics are of opinion that a wooden house would not be warm enough for the peculiar cold of Shanghai and its neighbourhood; and the above correspondent, who is well acquainted with the sectional house in Canada, says that "these houses, unless really first class and heated from the basement by a good furnace—when they would not be very cheap—do not keep out the cold." To this we reply that neither does the jerry-built brick and plaster structure of Shanghai keep out the cold, when only warmed by the primitive and ruinously extravagant fireplace of Home tradition. If, however, one is prepared to bring one's house from overseas, why not bring one's stove—or the plan of it—from Russia? The massive Russian *pech*, with its ramifications of flues, is just as suitable to the wooden hut as to the solid stone pile, and only costs the price of a cartload of bricks. Once in position, and with a bucketful of coal stuffed into its capacious maw, the Russian stove may be relied upon to irradiate a gratifying and corner penetrating warmth for the next twenty-four hours. There should be no difficulty in finding in Shanghai several Russian *pechniks*—stove builders—who could speedily initiate the

local architect into the internal mysteries of this homely and economical device.

JAPAN papers announce the arrival of Major Wolfram von Know, a German Army officer on reserve, formerly Military Attaché at Tokio. He is now said to be acting as special correspondent for the "Berliner Lokalanzeiger."

THE Craft Union Act, a Bill to legalize labour Unions in Japan, is described by Prof. Kitazawa of Waseda University as worthless, and behind the times both in letter and spirit. It is pointed out that the Bill gives permission only to certain trades to organize, denies the right to strike, and reserves power to dissolve a union should its actions be contrary to the purpose for which it was originally formed.

THE suggestion is (unofficially) made that Hongkong War Memorial should take the form of a City Hall, to contain a suite of dancing rooms, theatre, museum and public library. It is assumed that \$1,000,000 might be obtained for the scheme, the Government subscribing half.

LABOUR organizations in Japan are considering plans for the organization of a "May Day" celebration. Such an event would be unique in the history of the country. Slogans for the day will probably be the Suffrage Bill (if not passed by that date), an eight hour day, and the inauguration of labour laws.

MOTOR-CYCLING

Notes on Several Popular Models

By an Up-country Rider.

The motorcycles most commonly seen in the East are the Indian, Harley-Davidson and the Excelsior.

Victor H. Page, M.E., in his book on Motorcycles, 1914 edition, which should be in the hands of every would-be motorcyclist, said that the Indian Hendee special was the highest developed form of motorcycle ever offered. For many years the Indian was the leader and perhaps has to this day the widest use and is perhaps most familiar to the traveller.

One of the Indian's strongest selling points is its celebrated cradle spring. It is the only type known to the rider that has a hinged frame. Other models have the same type of leaf spring for the front fork, but the Indian is unique in its hinged frame and rear fork cradle springs. The special design is intended to obviate or absorb the road shocks, so that the wheel may, when striking an obstruction, bounce up into the frame without communicating the shock to the rider. The Indian handle bar, wide and high, with extra long rubber grips, makes for easy riding. It is a question, however, if the Indian has maintained its lead.

The Harley-Davidson has an entirely different type of spring. While it is not pretended that either is better than the other, the Harley-Davidson front fork will certainly stay longer on the muddy roads than any other. Other types of spring have an inverted U-fork that comes up inside the mudguards and although this is widened out at the point where the tyre runs through it still remains as the first point where mud will accumulate and stop the machine. This, however, is a point of doubtful value, for when any machine picks up mud enough to stop it the roads have long been dangerous for riding.

It must be remembered in this connexion that the motorcycle is the easiest vehicle in the world to skid and the most hopeless to manage. A motorcar with four wheels can slide all over the road without necessarily doing any damage, but when a cycle skids it comes to earth instantaneously, and if there is any more hopeless feeling than when both front and rear wheels skid—and that in different directions—the writer knows not of it.

The Harley-Davidson relies on two entirely independent sets of springs for the saddle assembly. It has coil springs under the saddle and the saddle post itself floats on a spiral spring in the tubing of the frame. In its rear springs the arrangement is practically the same as in the Excelsior.

It is rather a matter of wonder to the writer that the excellencies of the Excelsior motorcycle have not been appreciated more fully in the East, for in some respects it is a

A World Message

WE MUST HAVE

LEA AND PERRINS

ORIGINAL

WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE . . . DON'T

SEND IMITATIONS

radical departure from the two above mentioned. It has three features duplicated in no other machine known to the writer.

First of these is the automatic kick-off. Those familiar with motorcycles need not be told how the rider must turn his wrist or wrists at the moment his kick reaches the highest velocity. This is necessary because it is impossible to kick off against compression, and some device has to be employed by which the exhaust valve can be held open until the motor has made a revolution or two, when it can be released, the momentum thus gained carrying the engine over once or twice more till the spark can fire in compression. It is quite a knack to learn. If the exhaust is released too early the kick is stalled. If a fraction of a second too late, the compression has gone down and the sparking moment passed.

The Excelsior has an ingenious device whereby the exhaust is opened by a cam attached to the kick starter itself. As the kick starts down the exhaust opens and when half way it snaps shut. The advantage is obvious. One need not only not to worry about the proper moment to release his exhaust but can keep his hands off the grips altogether.

The Indian and Harley-Davidson have their gas and spark control in the handle grips, the clutch being operated by hand, foot or alternately. The Excelsior took the spark control out of the handle bar and placed it on the side of the gas tank. It then placed a clutch control in the left handle bar grip, which a veteran rider later told the writer was in his opinion the greatest invention for China yet offered on a motorcycle. It is so placed on the theory that a perfect clutch control is more important than convenience of spark control. With either the Harley or Indian one must remove one hand from the handle-bar to operate the clutch, or if the foot lever is used one foot must be removed from the ground in order to operate it. While in the Excelsior both feet may remain on the ground and both hands kept on the handle-bars in starting, a turn of the wrist letting in the clutch. The advantage will never be fully appreciated until a start has to be made on very rough ground where every effort is necessary to preserve one's balance.

The last special feature of the Excelsior is its cushion sprocket. The rear sprocket is not rigidly attached to the wheel but has six intervening coil springs that wonderfully reduce the jerk of the engine.

As these three machines have the same tires, magnetoes, carbureters and even saddles it is difficult to find many points worth comparing. All are of proven excellence.

THE recent snow at Sianfu reduced the price of cereals 40 per cent. For days before the people were in fear of a drought and prayed hard, exhibiting at the door of each house a basin with queer little yellow paper flags.

THE DOWNFALL OF EXCHANGES

Europe's Depreciated Coin

DOLLAR'S ABNORMAL VALUE ANALYZED

One of the most interesting developments arising out of the great war and one which appears to be no means unnatural, is the present unhappy condition of exchange between the various countries of the world and the results which it is having upon trade relations throughout the universe. It must be remembered that during the war the normal habits of trade were rudely disrupted not only for combatants but for neutrals as well and before the war had lasted many months the inevitable results of that disruption were becoming apparent, though probably not the extent to which the trade of the world would be affected. To understand the position so far as anything but a technical paper can explain it, it must be appreciated that while the balance of trade of any one country had to be financed by the movement of bullion, that movement was kept at something in the nature of a minimum by natural factors which were operating in the case of every nation in the world.

THE DRAIN OF GOLD.

Specie shipments continued so long as the seas were safe or until certain countries found they could not afford to release gold. In Great Britain, for instance, when the danger of parting with gold holdings was in sight, other measures were taken, such as the depositing of foreign securities held by companies and private individuals with the Government as collateral security against borrowings in America. In the meantime, however, and for long afterwards, those combatants, who could, maintained the import of munitions of war in order to meet the imperative demands of a struggle which could not be sustained out of the resources of the Allies as they were in 1914 and as they were subsequently developed.

Had the export trade of the Allies remained exactly where it was in 1914 this state of affairs would have been economically bad enough, but when to this was added the facts that establishments manufacturing for exports had to direct their attention to filling the more pressing needs of the nation and that shipping, which could have carried some goods abroad somewhat to redress the ever increasing adverse trade balance, was diverted to the carriage of munitions, troops, foodstuffs and the necessity of maintaining large armies in the field, that the labour supply was restricted and that from the ordinary pursuit of business the civilian populations of the belligerents were turned to work involving—for the time at any rate—the rapid expenditure of what was after all capital rather than income—when all this is considered,

it will be seen that not only had more money to be found to finance adverse trade balances, but that the prospect of wiping off the indebtedness created by this capital expenditure (for a mortgage on the resources of a nation can amount to nothing less) was being considerably reduced.

POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Viewed from that angle consideration of how the world's finances come to be in the present bad state seems to be a comparatively simple matter, but to this have to be added many political considerations, for instance, the total removal of Russia from the trade of the world through the developments of 1917, the uncertainty of what will become of Germany, the state of flux existent in what was Austria-Hungary and the countries to the south, the worldwide labour unrest and consequently decreased production, the lack of shipping and the numerous other factors all of which have contributed their share to the present conditions.

The world has been spending money for the past five and a half years at a tremendous rate, workers spent it freely and the absence of personal and national economy has had the effect of disturbing what were the old levels of trade and bringing about a condition in which no level at present exists, though, given time and a normal progression back to a political state something akin to that existing before the outbreak of hostilities, there appears no real reason why some level, possibly of a different nature than heretofore, should not be obtained.

In considering how the present state of affairs is reflected in the exchange rates between the various countries of the world, for the price of money with which adverse trade balances is to be financed must necessarily be the best indication of the position at any given time, three separate aspects have to be considered, viz., rates between countries having gold currencies and those having silver, and lastly, rates between countries of silver currency only, the first two being of most importance.

FIVE MAIN FACTORS.

For the purposes of this article the foreign rates of exchange of London prevailing through the world on January 2, the latest set available, have been taken and from them some particularly interesting information is to be derived. Dealing with the position of exchange between most of the continental countries *vis-à-vis* New York, it will be found that they are all very much in the same boat as is Great Britain and the cheapness of £1 sterling in New York is reflected in the cross rates between that city and others; in other words, one pound sterling has not depreciated as against the currency of other countries in Europe with the exception of Holland, Switzerland, Spain and Sweden.

Naturally the first point to be considered is the reason for the comparative cheapness of the English standard coin. The situation created by the large purchases of

war material, etc., in the United States and the flotation of loans there for the purpose of financing those purchases created in the first place an enormous indebtedness on the part of Great Britain. But there are other causes and they may very well be summed up as follows:—

(1) Heavy imports (munitions, foodstuffs, etc.)

(2) Investments in foreign parts.

(3) Remittances of various kinds sent abroad, such as remuneration to soldiers and sailors.

(4) Payments for foreign shipping and other services.

(5) A debased currency at home caused by the over-issue of paper or the relative reduction of the country's gold holding.

THE BUSY PRINTING-MACHINE.

The first four items are easy of comprehension, but a little elaboration may be needed to emphasize the position with regard to the fifth. As an outstanding example the position of Treasury notes might very well be taken. The return for the week ended December 24 last showed that the outstanding amount of these notes was £358,231,000, an increase during the week of £9,858,000 over the week ended December 19, which in turn exceeded the total of the week before that by £3,080,000. In other words within a fortnight £15,000,000 had been added to the paper money emitted by the Treasury. In actual gold the Treasury only holds £28,000,000, the sum held since quite early in the war to which is to be added a quantity of Bank of England notes as reserve—gold reserve. These, however, are not gold nor are they any longer exchangeable pound for pound in gold, for while the Bank of England has assiduously accumulated gold until it holds over £91,000,000 the notes issued exceed £92,000,000.

It must be frankly admitted that at the present juncture it is well nigh impossible to accumulate gold in Great Britain, which is necessary to rehabilitate the note issue because of its present price, for its mint price instead of £3 17s. 10d. in gold per ounce, is now at least £5 10s. so the accumulation of gold just now would entail a loss of approximately 33 per cent.—a high price for the restoration of the currency even if outside factors allowed of its being done. Consequently exchange has gone against us in favour of the countries which have accumulated the gold, or have the power to attract it in payment of supplies or indebtedness caused by the war.

Turning to the United States and glancing at other factors which have contributed to the present position of that country, in addition to what may be classed as being solely due to the exigencies of war, we find that during 1919 with exports at \$7,979,366,468 and imports of \$3,977,908,907 the United States had a credit trade balance of over \$4,001,457,561 and that had to be financed by the rest of the world in money at America's own terms.

Great Britain, as one of the countries against whom this trade balance was operating, had consequently to pay in money depreciated by reason of this fact to commence with and at the same time suffering from the depression caused by the inflation of its paper currency, with the result that on January 2 of this year £1 was only worth \$3.79, since when, as we know full well, it has gone considerably lower.

The effect of this has been to improve the position of the United States with regard to its imports but to raise considerable difficulty in respect of her exports, for, obviously, no country will continue to import from the United States articles which, by reason of the rate of exchange, are dearer than they were originally, more particularly when other exporting countries by reason of a low exchange are able to export more cheaply.

Hence we find a reason for the movement now afoot in Europe for the encouragement of trade with Germany whose exchange is at an extremely low ebb, not only because it will tend to rehabilitate Germany's exchange, but also because it will make the cost of necessities in the importing countries cheaper than if purchased from America.

WORK THE FIRST CONDITION.

It might be argued from this that through the ordinary course of trade combined with a redemption of paper money in England, the position might be adjusted until it reaches something akin to the pre-war level, but on this proposition considerable doubt appears to be thrown by reason of the fact that the higher standard of living in the United States demands the circulation of more money internally, with the result that little of the surplussage is likely again to go abroad.

If the people at home set to work, and work hard on production, Great Britain would be in quite a good position as regards improvement in exchange rates, as orders would naturally be diverted to Great Britain. Heavy taxation should be placed on luxuries and all efforts turned to the production of necessities. Otherwise the cost of living may continue to rise against us, leading eventually to chaos through continued labour unrest.

Europe, then, has to establish herself, establish her own level of exchange. She has, therefore, to take advantage of the present financial position prevailing in her own borders in matters of trade, which should lead to the quick restoration of her trade resources, a development of output and a consequent increase in purely European wealth as contrasted with universal wealth. When this has been done the rates between the various gold-using countries of the world, including the United States, may very well be expected to reach some stable level analogous to that existing before the war, though this, again, also depends upon

political factors too numerous to be included within the purview of this article.

PRE-WAR FIGURES AND TO-DAY.

Turning now to the consideration of the rates prevailing between the various European countries the following table may prove of interest as showing the foreign rates on London as existing on January 2, 1920, as compared with par:—

	Par	Jan. 2 1920.
Holland Florins to £1	12.107	10.06
Belgium Francs to £1	25.22½	40.45
Berlin Marks to £1	20.43	188.00
Italy Lire to £1	25.22½	50.10
France Francs to £1	25.22½	40.90
Switzerland Francs to £1	25.22½	21.19
Spain Pesetas to £1	25.22½	19.75
Denmark Kroner to £1	18.159	19.68
Sweden Kroner to £1	18.159	17.52
Norway Kroner to £1	18.159	18.62

In practically every case, the exceptions being, roughly speaking, the neutral countries of Europe. It may be said they are in precisely the same condition *vis-à-vis* of New York as is Great Britain. So that the position would seem to be that the currency of Europe compared with that of the United States has shown a general falling off. Holland, Switzerland, Spain and Sweden show a better exchange than par on London, Denmark and Norway have only fallen off slightly. The position of the first-named countries consequently is very similar in varying degrees to that of the United States. They can import cheaper than before, but their exports have to suffer on account of exchange. Switzerland is isolated in the midst of countries with depreciated exchanges and her exports have, therefore, to suffer in the markets to which she was formerly accustomed to look for business.

GERMANY'S CHANCES AND BURDENS.

Exchange in Germany is of a peculiar interest. Broadly speaking the factors which have led to the greatly depreciated mark may be roughly stated to be the debasing of the coinage by the issue of a considerable amount of paper uncovered by gold, the parlous political state of the country and the general insecurity that this carries with it. Added to this is the fact that Germany must for some time be an extensive importer of raw materials to replenish her stocks depleted by the almost complete blockade in which she fought the war. These for the time at least have to be financed with money, with the result that so long as the trade balance is against her she will be a greater seller of marks than would ordinarily be the case, so that until she regains something akin to her former trade position this factor must operate heavily against her.

Meantime, of course, her low rate of exchange entails for her exports a better market than would ordinarily be the case, and this would be one of the factors which would tend towards her fairly quick restoration were it not for the facts that indemnities have to be paid, and the cost of living is rising rapidly against her. The

European nations, who have more reason than ever to purchase in the cheapest market, are naturally looking towards Germany for supplies to fill their wants. They must do so; the internal demand in America for her own products, the increase there in the cost of living and the general prosperity with which that country has been blessed for some years now, has had the result of increasing the prices of goods exported, which the foreign countries have to pay for in depreciated currency. This is not the case of Germany where her low mark enables the European countries to buy infinitely cheaper than in America and the natural result must be that trade will find its way into the cheaper channel. In the end, given some sort of stability in her political conditions Germany should improve with regard to her exchange rates, which means in fact a restoration of national credit by means of trade, a consummation devoutly to be hoped for by all countries engaged in the war. At the same time a reduction of the American exports to Europe brings with it a reduction of the American credit trade balance, the reduction of the demand upon Europe to finance this and, therefore, an automatic improvement in the European rates of exchange upon New York.

THE FINENESS OF SILVER.

The telegram recently published in these columns relating to the reduction in the fineness of silver in British silver coins from 925 to 500 does not really amount to a debasement of coinage as generally understood. The British silver coin was, until the silver market decreed otherwise, merely a token representing a certain subdivision of the gold unit. A half-crown was not worth its weight in silver, but something less. Owing to the demand for silver this ceased to be the case, and the silver content of half-a-crown was worth more than either 30 pence or one-eighth of a sovereign. The reduction in the fineness again reduces the British silver coinage to the position it occupied before the war—to a series of silver tokens rather than a minted commodity.

The new rulers at Vladivostok are reported to have organized a revolutionary army to guard the railways. The force is practically without discipline, officers not being allowed to punish the men for misdemeanours. The "troops" have appointed a special committee of their own, and just please themselves what they do.

With reference to the report published by the "*Osaka Mainichi*" that General Gaida had returned to Vladivostok, we learn that the General arrived in Prague from Paris no later than a fortnight ago, so that there is not even the remotest possibility of the rumour being correct. According to the Czech newspapers he is engaged in writing a book upon his experiences in Siberia.

COMMERCE & FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Shanghai, Feb. 27.

Sovereigns, Bank's buying rate	
@ 8/4 = Tls. 2.4000 @ 73.2 = \$3.2787	
Gold Dollars, Bank's buying rate	
@ 142½ = Tls. 70.30 @ 73.2 = \$96.04	
Mex. Dollars, market rate	72.975
Nation Interest	04
Copper Cash	187,000

Bar Silver	82½
Bank rate of discount	6%
Proportion reserve to liabilities	17%
Paris on London	Fr. 48.13
New York on London	G. \$3.38½

OPENING AND CLOSING BANK RATES.

ON LONDON—	1 Tael
Tel. transfer	8/4
Demand	8/4½
Credit 4 m/s.	8/8½
Credit 6 m/s.	8/9½
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s.	8/8½
ON NEW YORK—	
Tel. transfer	142
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s.	152½
ON PARIS—	
Demand	2043
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s.	2190
ON INDIA—	
Demand	312½
ON HONGKONG—	
Demand	67
ON YOKOHAMA—	
Demand	32
ON BATAVIA—	
Demand	377
ON SINGAPORE—	
Demand	28½

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR

FEBRUARY.

Hk. Tl. 2.09 @ 8/7½	£1
" 1 @ 20.23	Francs 22.54
" 0.59 @ 151½	Gold \$1
" 1 @ 15	Rupees 7.18
" 1 @ 32	Yen 3.48
" 1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50
Roubles no quotation, no market.	

Exchange Notes

Feb. 23.

At the close of business on Thursday the stock of silver in Shanghai comprised Tls. 30,100,000 and \$1,080,000, Tls. 5,557,000 in Bar Silver and Silver dollars.

These figures include Tls. 13,180,000 and \$5,710,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were no bars.

Arrivals during the week included 300 bars silver ex P. & O. Kashmir.

Shipments from Shanghai were Tls. 100,000 Sycee to Hankow. \$460,000 arrived from Nanking, \$150,000 from Ningpo, and \$420,000 from River ports.

Shipments consisted of:—
\$200,000 to Tsingtao.
\$100,000 to River ports.

SILVER.

London bar silver has declined from 83½ ready and 85½ forward to 83½ ready and 82½ forward, the American cross rates being 3.40 as compared with 3.41 a week ago.

The market here is still without information as to recent quotations for American silver.

EXCHANGE.

The official quotation for T.T. dropped from T.T. 8/9 on the 12th to 8/1 on the 17th instant and has since gone up to T.T. 8/8, and on Thursday afternoon again declined to T.T. 8/5. The reason for the drop was partly owing to the fall in London silver accentuated by local demand for Bank paper against which there was practically no cover offering, till rates reached the lower level when export bills came out to a considerable extent and rates accordingly advanced.

The advance was also due in a measure to the slight rise in the London quotation for silver, probably caused by the decline in the American-London cross rate. The cross rate has since recovered slightly which has resulted in a corresponding decline in the London price of bar silver.

Feb. 28.

At the close of business yesterday the stock of silver in Shanghai comprised Tls. 29,950,000 and \$11,400,000 and Tls. 5,529,000 in bar silver and silver dollars.

These figures include Tls. 12,430,000 and \$6,070,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were no bars. The only arrival during the week was 26 bars silver from Australia.

Shipments from Shanghai were Tls. 200,000 sycee to Hankow.

\$600,000 arrived from River ports. There were no shipments of dollars.

SILVER.

Bar silver on the 19th instant was quoted 84d. ready and 82d. forward; the price has since declined to 82½d. Ready and 80 7/8d. forward, the America-London Cross rate being 3.38½ as against 3.40 on the 19th instant. The latest silver advices from America are dated the 17th instant, giving the price of silver on that date as 133½ cents per oz.

EXCHANGE.

The official quotation on the 19th instant was T.T. 8/8. Rates have since then fluctuated between that rate and the present official quotation T. T. 8/4d.

Montagu's Report

London, Feb. 19.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says: "The record fall in price on February 14 was due to temporary selling by China combined with free selling by the Continent. A steady rally ensued, encouraged by inquiry from China and elsewhere. The substratum of strength in the silver position was evidenced by this strong reaction in spite of adverse influences connected with the approach of the Chinese New Year, heavy sales of melted coin from the Continent, free realization of plate, etc., the latter being so considerable that the trade was more than supplied from it.—Reuter.

The Fineness of Silver

London, Feb. 18.

In the House of Commons to-day the silver coinage bill, providing for a reduction in the fineness of silver coinage was read a second time. Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that the bill only affected the coinage of the United Kingdom wherever it was current and announced his intention to move an amendment, making it clear that, in the case of the Dominions which were affected, this coinage would not be made legal tender except with the consent of the local Government.—Reuter.

American Banking Safeguards

Washington, Feb. 24.

The annual report of the Federal Reserve Board announces the renewed determination of the Board to use the full power of the Reserve Banking System to regulate and control the credit situation. The report outlines plans for assisting commerce and industry in restoring the pre-war equilibrium and measures for checking the expansion of liquidation. The Board recommends Congress to amend the Federal Reserve Act so as to permit the Federal Reserve banks to establish a normal maximum rate of credit accommodation for member banks.

The report utters a warning to the country to guard against the granting of extensive credit to foreign trade and the resultant keen competition with the foreign buyer in United States markets, which, the report points out, is one of the most potent causes of high prices.—Reuter.

The Shanghai Markets

Feb. 28.

COTTON.

New York quotations on the 19th instant were: 36.69 March, 34.30 May, 32.10 July.

On the 17th instant, Messrs Tata Sons & Co. received the following telegram from their Liverpool agents: Manchester active; basis is going up. Weather bureau reports heavy rains and further delay in farm work.

At Bombay on the 17th instant, Broach was quoted at Rs. 522, the market then being steadier.

The "complimentary sales" of Indian yarn, usual on the 5th day of China New Year, amounted to 3,000 bales. Tael prices are higher by from two to three taels, but owing to the decline in the rupee exchange the prices gives less in rupees to the importers than was obtained before China New Year. Bombay is reported Rs. 12/15 down, but this is still nearly Rs. 15 above the local market. Yesterday closing, the market was firmer. The China cotton market is steadier, with advances of from a half to one tael.

Yesterday's Sampin quotations were: March Y.674.40; July Y.627.00.

Silk

The following is a list of Silk shipped from Shanghai to the undermentioned ports per M.M.S. "Porthos" on Sunday last:—

	White and	Raw Yellow	Wild	Total
Port Said	128	—	—	128
Beyrouth	18	—	—	18
Milan	—	1	1	2
St. Chamond	3	—	—	3
Avignon	—	10	10	20
Marseilles	55	8	—	63
Lyons	423	220	—	643
Total	627	239	—	866
WASTE SILK.				
Marseilles				206

Japanese Yarn

Osaka, Feb. 24. *

It is officially announced that after February 29 no licences will be issued by the Japanese government for the export of cotton yarns of lower counts than 20's. This announcement has completely demoralized the Sampin Exchange. The restrictions on the export of cotton yarn were promulgated on November 13 but licences have been freely granted to merchants declaring that their shipments were contracted for prior to that date. This privilege has been greatly abused by merchants making false declarations, with the result that stocks for domestic consumption have been depleted and prices have greatly risen.

It is believed that the Government's action is the result of pressure from the Upper House, where measures for the adjustment of the prices of commodities have been strongly demanded.—Reuter.

Freight

In their fortnightly freight report, Messrs. Wheelock & Co. state:—Since last writing a fortnight ago the China New Year Holidays have intervened when, as is the usual Chinese custom, all business ceases—so that we have nothing of any interest to report on any of our Outward loading berths.

To United Kingdom and Continent:—The following are the next cargo-boats to load on this berth:—

	Sailing.
Genoa, Antwerp, m. v.	Feb. 29
Glenariffe	" 29
Marseilles, Liverpool, str. Calcutta Maru	" 29
Marseilles, London, etc., str. Atsuta Maru	Mar. 3
Marseilles, London, etc., str. Kashmir	" 4
Marseilles, Antwerp, etc., str. Comm. Mages	" 4
Amsterdam, London, etc., str. Hyson	" 9
Marseilles, London, str. Banca	" 12
London, Rotterdam, str. Swazi	" 12
Marseilles, London, etc., str. Shidzuoka Maru	" 15
Genoa, Marseilles, London, str. Pembrokehire	" 15
Havre, Liverpool, str. Hector	" 18
Amsterdam, Liverpool, str. Knight Companion	" 25
To New York via Panama and Suez:—The next sailings are as follows:—	

	Sailing.
Str. Moorish Prince via Suez	Feb. 28
Str. Tottori Maru via Panama	Mar. 9
Str. Stanley Dollar via Panama	" 12
Str. Luceric via Suez	" 22
Str. Melville Dollar via Panama	" 25
Str. Gaelic Prince via Suez	" 26
Str. Charlton Hall via Panama	" end
Str. Muncaster Castle via Panama	" 30
Str. Amur Maru	April 3
Str. Jason via Suez	" 5
Coastwise:—We have nothing fresh to report on this berth owing to all business being stopped on account of the China New Year and it is hardly likely that any improvement will take place until next month.	

Rubber

Messrs. Hugo Reiss & Co. have received the following telegram from Messrs. Barker & Co., Ltd., London, dated the 12th instant. Average Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2/9½. Average Spot price standard quality First Crêpe 2/9½. Ex warehouse (Singapore) 2/9, 2/9; market very quiet.

Messrs. R. N. Truman & Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents in connexion with the weekly auctions held on the 18th instant: Average price realized,

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—\$1.13 per pound equivalent to—s.—d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crêpe—\$1.13 per pound equivalent to—s.—d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Market quiet, offered 861 tons; sold 556 tons.

Messrs. Meyer & Measor, Singapore, report that the auctions last week showed prices of cents 109½ cents 111 for Pale Crêpe and cents 111½ to cents 113½ for Smoked Sheet. The tendency of the market was quiet.

January Rubber Output

	lb.
Taiping	11,131
	tons.
Kailan output week ended 14th instant	81,738
Sales during same period	77,633

Messrs. Wheelock & Co. report:—Japan Coal:—The China New Year Holidays are now over but the native dealers have not yet returned to commerce and we think it very unlikely that there will be anything doing for some time to come; in the meanwhile reports to hand from Japan are to the effect that the market there continues firm.

Kaiping Coal:—Very little change has taken place since last writing.

Owing to the China New Year the market has, as usual, remained quiet and although deliveries under contract have been regular there is little fresh business to report. Stocks are much below the average and the demand for better grades is in excess of the supply.

QUOTATIONS.

Japan Coal:—

Kishima Lump	ex Wharf	Tls. 14.00
" Dust	"	10.00*
Shakano Lump	"	13.00
Arate Lump	"	12.00
Shimoyamada Kirigomi	"	11.00
Shin Shakano Kirigomi	"	11.00
Yoshinotani No. 1		
Lump	"	12.00
No. 2	"	10.00
*No Stock.		

Kaiping Coal:—

	per ton	ex Wharf.
Loco Lump	Tls. 13.50	
Linsti Lump	" 10.00	
Washed Nuts	" 13.50	
Washed Slack	" 10.50	
No. 5 Slack	" 9.50	
No. 1 Slack	" 9.00	
No. 2 Slack	" 8.50	

Company Dividend

In the report of the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., to be presented at the 17th annual general meeting on Tuesday next, the Directors state that the audited accounts for the year ended December 31, 1919 show at the credit of Profit and Loss account the sum of Tls. 291,359.27 after the payment on July 15 last, of an Interim Dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the Preference Shares, Tls. 17,500.00 and 8 per cent. on the Ordinary Shares, Tls. 40,000.00 making a total of Tls. 57,500.00, leaving the amount at disposal of Tls. 291,359.27. This they recommend should be distributed as follows:—

	Tls.
To a final dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on 10,000 Preference shares	17,500.00
To a final dividend of Tls. 5.00 per share on 20,000 Ordinary shares	100,000.00
To General Reserve	125,000.00
To write off depreciation on cost of tug "St Dominic"	25,000.00
To carry forward	23,859.27
Tls.	291,359.27

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended

February 18, 1920, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	Jan., 1920.	Jan., 1919.
Gross receipts	\$43,370.40	\$36,825.01
Loss by currency depreciation	10,775.91	9,019.05
Effective receipts	\$32,594.49	\$27,805.96
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	26.21	25.72
Car miles run	91,521	81,400
Passengers carried	1,937,212	1,653,148

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended February 25, 1920, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1920.	1919.
Gross receipts	\$44,790.10	\$35,555.16
Loss by currency depreciation	11,441.61	8,781.44
Effective receipts	\$33,348.49	\$26,773.72
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	26.92	26.02
Car miles run	84,539	81,178
Passengers carried	1,931,488	1,605,278

British-China Trade Bureau

The British-China Trade Bureau (Publicity Bureau for South China) has been transferred to the Federation of British Industries. Mr. C. Montague Ede, general manager of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, is responsible for inducing the Federation to assume the direction of the bureau in England. The bureau was an organisation set on foot to provide an essential link between the home manufacturer and the distributing merchant in China. The bureau established its own organization throughout the four provinces of Kwantung, Kuangsi, Yunnan, and Kueichow, with the result that it exercises a controlling influence over nearly 100 newspapers published in the vernacular. It proposes to introduce British manufacturers at home to British merchants in China, or *vice versa*. The direction of the bureau's activities in London will be under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Hobden, formerly of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., and more recently of the Board of Trade.

New Industries on the Pacific Coast

The remarkably diversified nature of the natural resources of British Columbia is well illustrated by a recent review given by the Commissioner of the Provincial Department of Industries, of the projects which have come before him since the inauguration of his department.

The Department came into being following the appropriation of \$2,000,000 by a vote during the last session of the legislature. The money was allotted to be expended in assisting industries in which the natural resources of the province would be developed or which would be of material benefit to the whole people. While scores of proposals have been put forward, only \$500,000 so far has been advanced and this mostly in small amounts. Thus far efforts have been directed towards utilizing the fund as a measure of re-establishment for returned soldiers, as far as possible preference being given to industries which would give the most employment.

Assistance has been given to a variety of industries, among which are the following:—Cordage factory to make rope, binder twine, and fishing nets; two box factories; two furniture factories; paper-bag and carton factory; pulp and paper mill; herring curing concern; two toy factories.

The largest loan yet made was that to the Canadian Western Cordage Company whose plant is now being erected at New Westminster at the mouth of the Fraser River. The company is managed entirely by returned soldiers who formed a co-operative concern and obtained a loan of \$200,000 from the Department. It is expected that the first product of the factory will be on the market by July next year.

At present there are under consideration two projects looking to the establishment on a large scale of an iron and steel industry on this coast. It is well known that great deposits of hematite and limonite exist and the urgent need for such an industry, in order to make possible, among other things,

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HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI

the permanent construction here of steel ships, has caused a great deal of expert study to be given to the subject.

English capitalists also are in communication with this Department with regard to the establishment of a large plant for the treatment of coal by-products. The success of this depends on the possibility of producing coking-coal of the proper quality. Already one large plant, the first of its kind on the Pacific coast, has been erected at Anyox by the Granby Consolidated Mining and Power Company. For the last six months this plant which cost some \$2,000,000, has been producing ammonium, naphtha, toluol, benzol, and other by-products. At the different coal-mine centres on the coast there exist enormous quantities of coal "slack" which, at present, goes to waste. It is hoped to find a process by which this dust can be utilized in the making of coke.

It is announced that a National Press Convention, with representatives from newspapers throughout China, will be held at Canton in May. Canton is now credited with 43 daily newspapers.

NOTWITHSTANDING the warnings which have been issued, it is understood that a number of Russian refugees now in Japan will proceed to Shanghai. Many are leaving for America.

THE Osaka "*Mainichi*" says that during last year upwards of 250 new Japanese companies were established in South Manchuria with capital amounting to Y.150,000,000. Among these companies are merchandise exchanges, trust business, banks, automobile-garages, warehouses, paper mills, cement, paint, glass factories, etc. In addition to the Manchuria Agricultural Company, several agricultural enterprise are under consideration. It is further stated that in Mongolia a Sino Japanese joint enterprise called the Moko Kogyo Kaisha (Mongolia Enterprise Company) has been established by Okura & Co. with a capital of Y.10,000,000 for the purpose of developing resources in that region.

LAW REPORTS

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

Shanghai, Feb. 24.

Before the Hon. C. S. LOBINGIER, Judge.

Siao King-kee v. American Trading Co.

Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose were for the plaintiff and Messrs. Fleming, Davis & Bryan for the defendants.

In this case, a bill in equity for the specific performance of a written contract of settlement between the parties and for incidental damages resulting from delay in performance, his Honour delivered judgement.

After referring to the fact that the answer and cross-bill admitted the execution of the contract, but alleged that it failed correctly to express the real balance agreed upon by the parties by reason of the double crediting to plaintiff of an item of Tls. 19,359, to which he was concededly entitled, on account of a certain potash transaction, the judgement, after reciting the claims and answer, and certain portions of the evidence applicable to the motion, went on to state that the motion for a modification of the interlocutory decree of July 9, 1919, was overruled, and that it was further considered and decreed that upon paying defendant the sum of Tls. 19,350 plaintiff should have specific performance of said reformed contract, including the return of title deed No. 1398, deposited with it under the terms thereof, together with his costs; but that in case plaintiff fail, for a period of 30 days to make such payment (he having expressly submitted himself to the jurisdiction of this court and agreed to abide by its judgement) defendant will be entitled to recover from him the said sum of Tls. 19,350, upon delivering to him title deed No. 1398, but to retain said deed until the payment of said sum.

A whole street of 5,000 houses has been burned down at Chungking. Many lives were lost, and the damage is estimated at \$5,000,000.

MAIL NOTICES

MAILS CLOSING :—

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ETC.—

Per N.Y.K.S. Atsuta Maru ... Mar. 1
Per P. & O. S. Kashmir ... " 4
FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE :
Per P.M.S. Venezuela ... Feb. 28
Per C.M. str. Nile ... Mar. 5
Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia ... " 13
Per T.K.K.S. Tenyo Maru ... " 14

PASSENGERS.

INWARD

Per str. Kokura Maru, Feb. 18. From Japan. Messrs. Miyachi, Okuda, Shiraki, Hayakawa, Kawaguchi, Kawai, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wandel and 4 children, Messrs. A. C. Luetlich and H. H. Eggersh.

Per str. Hsin Peking, Feb. 18. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. Manegon, Miss Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, Mr. E. E. Parsons.

Per str. Tatung, Feb. 18. From Hankow. Mr. A. Bossilman, Mr. G. W. Manley.

Per str. Luenho, Feb. 18. From Hankow. Messrs. Powell, Peters, Baker, Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt and Mrs. Welley.

Per str. Kiangteen, Feb. 19. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. Mante, Mr. and Mrs. Dehler, Mr. and Mrs. Manch and 5 children, Mrs. Schneider, Mr. C. Butland.

Per str. Suivo, Feb. 19. From Hankow. Rev. F. Basilee, Master A. Lawrence.

Per str. Iyo Maru, Feb. 19. From Japan. Mrs. A. Toyoda, Messrs. O. J. Kennedy, K. Riku, T. Song, M. Suga, J. McSparran, K. Akashi, J. Shimidzu and T. Sai.

Per str. Chenan, Feb. 19. From Hongkong. Messrs. G. H. Potts, Pirie, R. McGregor, Hill, W. G. Crokam, S. B. M. Bremner, W. W. Ross, Lemarchant, D. Brand and B. D. V. Beith.

Per str. Luenyi, Feb. 20. From Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Young, Mrs. Chresbenson and child, Mr. W. B. D. Milles, Mrs. Moffatt, Mr. and Mrs. Milles.

Per str. Kiangwah, Feb. 21. From Hankow. Mr. and Miss Hall and 4 children and Miss Wells.

Per str. Shuntien, Feb. 21. From Tientsin. Mrs. Lyness and 2 daughters. From Chefoo. Mrs. Lavers and Capt. Beverley.

Per str. Shantung, Feb. 21. From Hongkong. Mrs. Hickling, Messrs. F. Vida, Cox, Elias, Liddell, Delgarno and A. Herjim.

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Per str. Kutwo, Feb. 21. From Hankow. Sir Alexander Hosie and Lady Hosie.

Per str. Poyang, Feb. 22. From Hankow. Messrs. S. W. Read, W. K. Diehl, F. Shaw, Bishop de Gulbriand, Rev. Fathers Rutten, Salvat, Bourgeois, Messrs. Brendin, Y. Sopher and L. Parbury. From Kiukiang. Mrs. Parker and 4 children.

Per str. Tuckwo, Feb. 22. From Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Ruthe and child, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rice, Mr. and Miss Joh and Mr. H. J. Morris.

Per str. Kumano Maru, Feb. 22. From Japan. Messrs. Lewitzky, S. Wanowsky. Mr. and Mrs. Barkane, Miss W. Reckingsale, Mr. and Mrs. Deume, Miss Deume, Mrs. A. Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Messrs. R. Ortindale, J. Jaspersen, A. Tucker, E. Riesner, K. Hara, Onishi, Yamazaki, Kitamura, Okanishi, Sakai, Kimura, Maeda, Noki, Nakao, Tanabe, Ogawa, Tsumoto, Yamada, Tanaka, F. Peter, Mr. and Mrs. Fauett, Mrs. Lissovsky and Mrs. Zeledoa.

Per str. Sinkiang, Feb. 23. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Misses E. L. Ward and F. Bridger, Messrs. S. Timmis, J. Dobbie and J. Cox.

Per str. Kianghsin, Feb. 24. From Hankow. Rev. and Mrs. Taylor and 2 children, Mr. H. Weber, Master E. Andrews. From Nankin. Rev. Bishop Huntington From Nanking. Mr. S. H. Hicks.

Per str. Woosung, Feb. 24. From Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Hansell, Miss Irene Ramsay, Mr. H. E. Ramsay, Mr. P. Pizzene, Mr. H. Owen and Mr. H. Hooks.

Per str. Fushimi Maru, Feb. 24. From America. Mr. and Mrs. I. Matsudaira and child. Capt. M. Hughes, Capt. R. C. Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. Howard, Capt. P. Dowding, Capt. T. H. Walker, Major H. Martin, Lieut. A. E. Glover, Messrs W. C. D. Taylor, C. E. Spencer, Mrs. A. A. H. Wade, Mrs. E. U. Walker, Messrs. L. L. Bouvet, T. A. Rusad, Maro Loosie, B. C. Sienkevitch, Mrs. L. Sienkevitch, Master K. Sienkevitch, Mr. M. Tuil, Mr. F. Berdt, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Willets, Master R. C. Willets, Mr. W. N. Matsuer, Mr. C. J. Jensen, Mrs. E. E. Jensen, Miss E. Q. Jensen, Miss G. J. Jensen, Mr. B. E. Ryden, Mrs. A. Ryden, Master H. Ryden, Miss G. Ryden, Mr. O. D. Lavrentieff, Messrs. Otani, Tojo, Ogawa, Fujita, Tanaka, Ide, Kokichi, Mr. and Mrs. F. Olsen, Messrs. G. S. Paxton, C. Savelov, Mrs. J. Savelov, Miss Le Roy, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Geyshor, Mr. V. P. Popoff, Mrs. E. A. Popoff, Miss E. C. Norden, Miss E. F. Blomquist, Messrs. A. Buyanoff and R. Kikuchi.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, Feb. 25. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Moule, Messrs. H. Aliasirs, F. J. England, A. Costo, T. G. Cobbs, N. M. Morris, A. L. Anderson, W. S. Smith, R. Denning, G. Wallace, P. C. Monfield, Molony and Sells.

Per str. Nile, Feb. 26. From San Francisco. Mr. C. E. Barnhill, Miss Biller, Mr. S. A. Brodtkorb, Mr. H. C. Cheek, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Crocker, Dr. Ze Zah-dau, Mr. and Mrs. Miss E. L. de Coursey, Mr. and Mrs. G. de Hubicki, Mr. C. E. Eberhardt, Mr. and Mrs. G. Fowler, Master Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Miss and Master Griffin, Mr. M. R. Healey, Mr. W. J. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. James, Mr. W. E. Pietch, Mrs. M. A. Lissak, Miss H. L. Lissak, Miss M. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. and Master R. C. Maxwell, Mr. W. L. Nash, Mr. C. Nielsen, Mr. E. Olsen, Miss M. Rogers, Messrs. C. E. Sheltman, R. A. Smith, R. N. Terry, E. Therkelson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Weisel, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Williams, Mr. B. L. Kasantian, Mr. S. de Zwolski. From Yokohama. Messrs. W. C. Robbins, M. B. Thomson and K. P.

Lo. From Nagasaki. Mr. C. Dewing, Mr. and Mrs. F. Tillson, Lieut. R. Blondeau, Mrs. J. F. Owsby, Miss M. Reib, Mr. G. R. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. W. Katz and 5 children, Miss Volocoff, Miss Sherkury, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Fleury.

Per str. Korea Maru, Feb. 26. From San Francisco, etc. Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Andrews, Mr. E. C. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Aldrich, Miss A. C. Archibald, Mrs. A. M. Barniweat, Mr. R. Bell, Mr. J. H. Boylan, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Beswick, Mr. C. Borman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bickerton, Mr. I. N. Bloom, Mr. S. Bisseker, Miss J. A. Benwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Barrows and child, Mrs. Miss N. L. Baker, Miss A. J. Burridge, Miss M. O. Bradley, Mrs. M. S. Bell, Mr. E. Bernandy, Miss K. M. Cabena, Mr. J. W. Clark, Mr. Wm. Van Doom, Mr. A. C. Dodge, Miss E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Dayton and child, Comm. A. A. Elison, R.N., Mr. E. K. Fernandez, Miss E. L. Fried, Miss S. Fox, Mr. A. Gipe, Mr. T. H. Gubbins, Mr. J. A. Gardner, Miss M. C. Hadgson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hancock, Mr. W. Harris, Mrs. E. E. Harper, Mr. A. L. Hager, Miss M. E. Heffelfinger, Mrs. G. L. Heatmole, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hahn, Mr. R. J. Israel, Mrs. A. E. Ives, Miss H. S. James, Miss K. M. Krause, Mr. M. Kassouf, Mr. and Mrs. Isse Koch, Mr. M. H. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Lopes and child, Mr. L. J. Lopes, Mr. O. Lederer, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Lampkin, Mr. T. Morita, Mr. G. Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. S. Mackie, Miss M. Murisop, Mrs. O. M. May, Mr. W. Martin, Mr. C. S. Munroe, Mr. H. McRoz, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mallouk, Mrs. S. M. McCann, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Meyer, Miss S. McKinna, Mr. M. Oacharenko, Miss C. M. Pomberton, Miss R. Paxson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pardee, Mr. James Quin, Mr. S. S. Quiny, Mrs. Z. Richmelle, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Royer, Mr. H. P. Rowe, Mrs. P. B. Rowland, Mr. J. W. Shannon, Mr. A. G. Stephens, Miss M. E. Smyih, Mr. K. Takahashi, Mr. R. C. B. Thruston, Mr. J. H. Teesdale, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Tucker, Miss O. B. Vincent, Mr. J. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Winn, Miss A. Wischi, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Waddell, Miss R. A. Woodcock, Mr. and Mrs. Weisenberg and child.

OUTWARD.

Per str. Chikugo Maru, Feb. 20.—For Japan.—Messrs. J. MacBeth, Geo. H. Brown, Myoshi, Misses M. Lowng, Doolittle, Messrs. Hashizume, Ueno, Anna, J. Willuda and 2 children.

Per str. Iyo Maru, Feb. 20.—For Marselles, etc.—Mrs. J. P. Maughan and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Anderson and 3 children, Miss Lydia B. Sherritt, Major and Mrs. H. W. Pilcher and son, Mrs. W. H. Train and infant, Messrs. Yano, Tanaka, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Gibson and 4 children, Mr. K. Kato, Mr. P. Visser, Mr. E. B. Evers.

Per str. Kwangping, Feb. 19.—For Chinwangtao.—Mr. and Mrs. Durieux and son, Mr. and Mrs. Conings and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Lebeau.

Per str. Fushimi Maru, Feb. 25.—For Manila and Hongkong.—Mr. G. S. Aveyard, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Williams, Mr. E. P. Williams, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hodge, Messrs. L. Allison, F. F. Fairman, D. B. Wickersham, Miss K. Meagher, Mr. and Mrs. E. Srasenian, Mr. H. E. Easton, Mr. T. Reyes, Mrs. W. E. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. A. Shoffer, Mr. E. Hedaya, Capt. E. Carpenter, Lieut. A. W. Muier, Mr. C. H. Spiehler, Mrs. A. Mitchell, Mrs. A. Summers, Mr. H. Minota, Mrs. E. M. Campbell, Mrs. K. Kruper, Mrs. A. Harris, Mrs. A. Fancher, Mrs. M. Clifton, Messrs. M. Ofano, R. Agneda and J. C. McDonald.

Per str. Kumano Maru, Feb. 25.—For Japan.—Messrs. I. Geshensky, Ando, Noguchi, Mr. and Mrs. Kobayashi, Mrs.

Noguchi, Mrs. Y. Yamano, Messrs. Karamatsu, Kosugi, Immura, Masuda, Miss A. Finlay, Messrs. Mashiko, Nagamine, Hirano, A. V. Evans, L. W. Greenman, Ueno, W. B. Temple, W. T. Wheaton, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Creighton and child.

Per str. Korea Maru, Feb. 26.—For Nagasaki.—Mr. H. Abe, Mr. K. Hirato, Mr. Y. Harada, Mr. G. Inoue, Mr. B. Kinoshita, Mr. G. Kawamura, Mr. Y. Masaki, Miss K. Maeda, Mr. I. Minami, Mr. G. Mitsuoka, Miss M. Matsusake, Miss M. Miyazaki, Mr. R. Matsura, Mr. K. Nakajima, Mr. N. Nagao, Mr. R. Okamoto, Miss Y. Kubota, Mr. A. Saphiere, Mr. S. Sasaki, Miss S. Sawada, Mr. E. Tajima, Mr. and Mrs. Yamazaki and 2 children, Mrs. R. Yamazaki, Mr. K. Takashima, Mr. H. Yano, Miss T. Yano, Mr. K. Marivami, Mr. Y. Hamazaki, Mrs. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. Maeyama, Mr. K. Hirato, For Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dunlop, Mr. C. S. Cheng, For Yokohama.—Mr. T. N. Alexander, Miss N. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. Hannivig, Mr. Norman Gibbs, Mr. Lien Kem-pau, Miss H. McGivney, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Oskin, Miss O. Schneider. For San Francisco.—Mrs. F. Abendeath, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Bogle, Mr. E. C. Barnes, Mr. C. Blane, Mr. F. Barton, Miss M. Claves, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Drakeford and three children, Miss A. T. Davidge, Mr. John A. Gattou, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Johnson and child, Mr. G. W. Jeffreys, Mrs. O. B. Kline, Bishop W. S. and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Flora Moosa, Mr. L. W. Nicolayson, Mr. F. K. Nitson, Mr. Nathan Rabinowitz, Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Peterson, Mr. C. G. Jacobson, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Simms and three children, Miss Olga Rughini.

BIRTHS

FOSTER.—On February 20, 1920, at No. 556 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Foster, a daughter.

McADAM.—On February 24, 1920, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. G. P. McAdam, a daughter. (Betty).

PRINCE.—On February 26, 1920, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Prince, a son.

REMEDIOS.—On February 23, 1920, at No. 41 Boone Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. C. dos Remedios, a son.

MARRIAGES

GENSBURGER-SAPHIERE. — At Shanghai before the French Consul-General Monsieur Reau, and afterwards at "Sarville," No. 94 Jessfield Road, Victor, second son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Gensburger, to Lily, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Saphiere of Shanghai.

TILBURN-THORBURN.—On February 17, 1920, at Hongkong, by the Rev. Lindsay, David Osborne Tilburn to Margaret Houston Henderson Thorburn, both of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

BINDER.—On February 19, 1920, at No. 66 Route de Florissant, Geneva, Switzerland, Eugene Binder, Manager of Messrs. Olivier & Co., Shanghai. (By cable). Hankow and Tientsin papers please copy.

BLACK.—On February 24, 1920, at Hangchow of pneumonia, Mary Jane Black, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Black. Funeral service from the home of Mr. E. E. Barnett, February 25. Interment Hangchow.

DINIZ.—On February 25, 1920, at 11.45 p.m., at Shanghai, Adelino Francisco de Paula Diniz, aged 77 years.

GRAY.—On February 19, 1920, at No. 73 Avenue Dubail, Shanghai, Patience Louise, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Gray, aged nine months.

JOHNNESEN.—On February 15, 1920, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Jenny Johannessen the dearly beloved wife of Capt. J. M. Johannessen, C. M. S. N. Co. Age 39 years.

PARSONS.—On February 22, 1920, at No. 8 Love Lane, Shanghai, Olive Mary Parsons, the beloved sister of Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Parsons, formerly of Auckland, New Zealand.

WADE.—On February 21, 1920, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Katherine Lencie, dearly beloved daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Wade, aged 28 years.

WHITE.—On February 24, 1920, at his residence Shameen, Canton, Robert John White, Chief Appraiser of the Chinese Maritime Customs. Eldest son of the late John Robinson White, Hongkong. Age 52. Deeply regretted.

IN MEMORIAM

HAYWARD.—In loving memory of John Neal Hayward of the China Inland Mission who died in London, 20th February, 1919.

SICAWAI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer.		Wind.		Hygrometer. 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather condition
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Direction 9 a.m.	Force (1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Feb. 13	30.41	48.6	ENE	3	40.5	39.2	42.3	35.1	O. M. R.
" 14	30.18	49.6	NW	2	42.1	41.6	42.8	39.8	O. M. D. R.
" 15	30.44	48.4	NNW	2	35.3	34.0	36.9	34.0	O.
" 16	30.47	47.9	N	0	37.8	36.9	46.8	33.6	O. M.
" 17	30.31	48.2	ENE	2	40.7	40.1	42.1	39.4	O. B.
" 18	30.43	48.9	N	1	41.4	39.7	47.5	38.5	O. M.
" 19	30.47	50.4	N	1	40.7	37.4	47.5	36.4	O. M.
" 20	30.52	50.0	NNE	1	38.1	35.3	42.6	33.8	O.
" 21	30.42	48.8	ENE	2	39.9	36.4	42.1	34.2	O.
" 22	30.46	47.5	N	1	39.8	37.9	45.0	32.9	O.
" 23	30.67	46.4	NW	2	35.6	32.2	41.6	31.5	O.
" 24	30.69	47.1	N	1	35.5	30.9	42.2	29.8	B.
" 25	30.70	48.6	NNE	1	38.5	34.9	49.3	32.2	B.
" 26	30.47	47.5	ENE	2	40.7	37.3	43.7	32.6	O.

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thund
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calmer

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Feb. 13	37.4	31.5	43.0	45.0	0.60	0.14
" 14	39.0	31.5	43.6	53.0	0.41	Nil.
" 15	36.4	37.5	39.4	63.0	0.02	Nil.
" 16	38.0	38.0	45.8	57.0	0.06	Nil.
" 17	40.8	38.5	43.2	49.5	0.52	Nil.
" 18	40.0	38.0	46.0	54.0	0.10	Nil.
" 19	37.8	36.5	44.8	45.5	0.01	Nil.
" 20	35.0	35.5	42.0	42.0	Nil.	Nil.
" 21	34.8	38.5	42.0	41.5	0.29	0.32
" 22	34.6	35.0	44.2	46.3	0.07	Nil.
" 23	33.0	36.0	40.6	56.0	0.01	Nil.
" 24	31.0	41.5	41.2	51.0	Nil.	0.02
" 25	34.0	83.8	44.0	58.0	Nil.	Nil.
" 26	33.6	42.0	42.2	53.8	0.08	Nil.

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ULCERS.		&c., &c.

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